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ANCIENTS AT HOME ARE ENTHUSIASTIC IN DESCRIPTION OF TOUR

Twenty-One Members of
Party Arrive on Cymric
and Tell of Their Experi-
ences in European Trip

IN MANY COUNTRIES

Company Photographed at
Buckingham Palace With
King George Standing Be-
tween U. S. and State Flags

How they enjoyed themselves on ocean
liners as they went and came across the
Atlantic, how they moved from city to
city in England and Europe, how they
hobnobbed with royalty and shook hands
with his majesty King George V., how
they scaled mountain peaks in the Alps
and boated in the canals of Amsterdam,
members of the Ancient and Honorable
Artillery Company of Boston are today
telling their friends.

Twenty-one of them came home on
Thursday on the Cymric. About 75
others, "Ancients" and their wives, are
to land in New York today on the Celtic
and tomorrow morning they will arrive
at the South station as they expect to
take a Fall River boat tonight.

"Couldn't have had a better time.
Don't see how it would be possible," said
Lieut. Walter L. Tougas, who really was
said to be the mainspring of the party
of Americans who are returning from
visiting with the Honorable Artillery
Company of London and a holiday on the continent.

"We sailed the Atlantic, bivouacked with
our brothers, the Honourables, fraternized
with his majesty, met lords, ladies, dukes
and duchesses, turned the British steamer
into something thoroughly American on
the Fourth of July when the captain gave
us our own way, raced through many cities,
voyaged on the Rhine, climbed the
Eiffel tower, dined with nobles and then
came home glad we were Americans,"
continued Lieutenant Tougas.

"What impressed me most? Why the
winter sport we had at the tip of top of
Mount Rigi in Switzerland. We forgot
dignity and pelted each other right merrily.
The beauty and majesty of that
scene I will never forget, with lofty
mountain peaks in every direction and
notching the sky-line as far as we could
see.

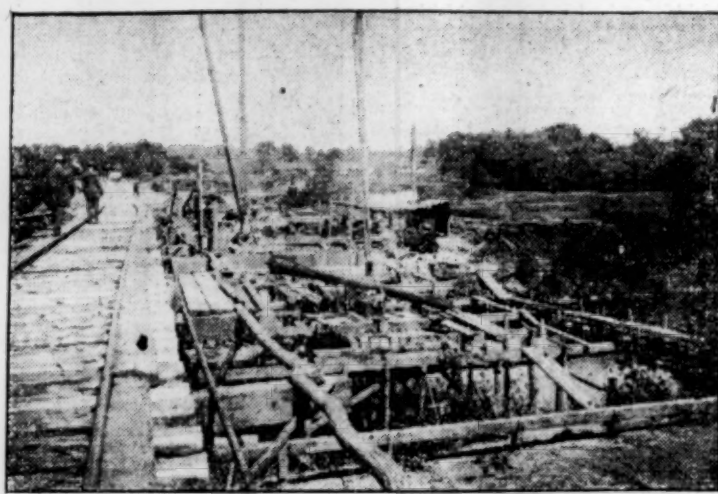
"How did it feel to shake hands with
the King of England? Just about like
meeting another affable, polished gentle-
man, that's all. The impression of
majesty did not bulge out one bit. He
was thoroughly democratic and readily
consented to stand between the American
and Massachusetts flags when the party
was photographed at Buckingham
Palace. Lieut. William McKenzie held
the stars and stripes, while I carried the
state colors. We were with his majesty
just about one hour and he would have
given us more time had we not been
obliged to cut our 'call' short.

"Another thing that impressed me and
the people of this and other cities could
learn a valuable lesson if they saw it as
I did. Right in the center of London, the
greatest, busiest city in the world, there
is nothing like one quarter of the noise
and confusion there is here in Boston or
any other American city. Reason? Well,
all the electric cars are underground. The
streets which are paved with wood block
only are given over to vehicle traffic and
the signals and signaling devices are
small horns. There is no confusion what-
ever. The driving rules are rigid and per-
fectly obeyed.

"Then there are no bells on locomotives
in England or Europe. Tin whistles start
the trains, not clanging. The trains run
almost noiselessly, at least so it seemed
to me when compared to our trains here.
When our ship docked there was no
disturbance, no harsh words, no shout-
ing."

STRIKE AT SUFFOLK COLLIERY
PHILADELPHIA—Strike throwing 500
men out of work was called at Suffolk
colliery of Reading Coal & Iron Com-
pany because one man appeared without
his union button.

NEW B. & M. LINE WILL CONNECT SOUTH VERNON JCT. AND BRATTLEBORO, VT.



Showing construction track and erection of double track,
300-foot plate girder bridge across Ashuelot river,
N. H., looking north



Steam shovel making a deep cut mile beyond Hinsdale—
Connecticut river is shown at left of picture

PHONE EXPERT TELLS HOW TO BUILD UP TOLL LINE BUSINESS

How to get people to use toll lines
more than they do was the subject of a
paper read by F. Lawton, Jr., of the
American Telephone & Telegraph Com-
pany at the third annual convention of
the New England Telephone & Telegraph
Company in the Hotel Somerset today.

A. S. Delano, special agent, read a
paper on "Cost Statistics," dwelling on
the method the company is employing
to determine the cost of commercial de-
partment work all over its territory.
Among those who participated in the
discussion following this paper was J. L.
McCullough, general commercial super-
intendent of the New England Telephone
Company.

Following lunch at the Somerset, the
afternoon session will be opened by
Thomas J. Feeney, superintendent of ad-
vertising, who will give a paper on "Pub-
lic Opinion." "Education and Training
for Commercial Work" is the subject of
a paper to be read by E. B. Riley, special
agent. "Exchange Ratings of Efficiency"
is the title of another paper by R. A.
Davis, special agent. C. F. Keller, gen-
eral commercial agent, will be toastmas-
ter at the dinner this evening.

Last evening the delegates had a sail
to Nantasket and dinner.

Tomorrow there will be a morning ses-
sion, at which, it is expected, the work
planned for the convention will be cleared
up.

F. L. Rawson, superintendent of col-
lections and revenue, is convention chair-
man, and E. W. Pierce, chief clerk to the
general superintendent, secretary.

MRS. TAFT BACK IN BEVERLY
BEVERLY, Mass.—Mrs. William H.
Taft, accompanied by her son, Charles
Taft, and her sister, Mrs. Thomas K.
Laughlin, arrived at Narragansett this
morning from Cincinnati.

OFFICIAL WRECK INQUIRY REPORT IS MADE BY ROAD

The following official statement was
issued today by the New York, New
Haven & Hartford railroad management
at the close of the investigation to deter-
mine the cause of the wreck of the Bos-
ton-bound Cohasset local train near the
Locust street playground, South Boston,
Friday, in which six persons were killed
and 40 persons injured.

Mrs. E. J. Eithier of Stamford, Conn.,
passed away today at Grace hospital,
where she had been since she was brought
to Boston from the wreck.

"Evidently some obstruction caused the
derailment of the engine or the engine
tank, although it is extremely improbable
that the engine tank was derailed prior
to the derailment of the engine. Both
the track and the engine were in the very
best condition. The engine was an 18-
inch by 24-inch cylinder, eight-wheel, one
of the road's small engines, although
some are smaller.

"It was given a thorough overhauling
last month and left the shop July 9; it
has been in constant service ever since
and was reported in good condition.

"Immediately after the derailment an
inspection was made by Master Mechanic

(Continued on page five, column two)

ARCHITECT ADMITS HARVARD IS TO HAVE \$1,000,000 LIBRARY

While no official confirmation could
be secured at Harvard today, positive
announcement was made in Philadelphia
by Horace Trumbull, architect, that he
had been selected to design a \$1,000,000
library building to be given to the uni-
versity as a memorial to P. A. B.
Widener's grandson, Harry Elkins Wide-
ner.

The present library has been over-
crowded for years, and many valuable
books are piled up on the floors for lack
of room on the shelves. The proposed
new building will accommodate this over-
flow, as well as the special library that
was left to Harvard by the grandson,
"when a suitable building had been pro-
vided for the same."

The grandfather now provides the
building, but has made no public an-
nouncement of his intentions, wishing to
keep it as a surprise. Alumni say that
no more welcome news has been given
out in years than this.

At the last commencement a library
was urged as more of a necessity than
the proposed freshman dormitories, or
any other project, so pressing was the
need for more room for the college books.

The building will be known as the
Harry Elkins Widener Memorial library
and will be of brick and marble, to con-
form with the style of the university
buildings at Cambridge. It will be three
stories high, 272 feet long and 210 feet
wide. One room will be set apart to
hold the Widener collection, which is now
being catalogued by the Harvard libra-
rian.



Work on approach to stone
pier bridge over Ashuelot

WORK SOON TO BEGIN ON NEW B. & M. TRACK SECTION IN VERMONT

Laying of the permanent rails on the
new section of railroad in the Boston &
Maine system between South Vernon
Junction and Brattleboro, Vt., parallel-
ing the Central Vermont tracks connect-
ing the same stations on the Vermont
side, is to start next week from the
southern end, according to F. C. Shep-
herd, constructing engineer for the Bos-
ton & Maine system.

This improvement is being made
at a cost of about \$200,000 per mile, a
total of approximately \$1,250,000 and is
expected to be finished by Oct. 1. It is
hoped to have the trains running over the
new bridge across the Connecticut just
south of Brattleboro by the middle of
November.

The new union station in Brattleboro
for the Boston & Maine and Central
Vermont railroads is to be started within
a month and will probably be finished
by next fall. Only one other section in
the line of the Boston & Maine north
remains that is owned by the Central
Vermont and used jointly by the former
road, between Windsor, Vt., and White
River Junction, Vt. This has been sur-
veyed and further work stopped for the
time being.

The new line leaves the B. & M. branch
to Keene, N. H., two miles from South
Vernon, close to Hinsdale, N. H., and is
approximately nine miles long from that
point to the Brattleboro station. To make
the cuts and fills on the new line it will
be necessary to handle 900,000 cubic yards
of material with steam shovels and con-
struction trains.

ALL TRUST INQUIRIES PUT OFF TILL WINTER

WASHINGTON—The alleged combi-
nation of beef companies is safe from
congressional investigation of high meat
prices until after the presidential elec-
tion at least, according to the decision
of the House leaders today.

The judiciary committee, which has
the authority and the funds to investi-
gate the whole trust problem, declared
that all programs of investigation will
be held in abeyance until next winter.

U. S. GUNBOAT AT BLUEFIELDS

WASHINGTON—The revolution in
Nicaragua has not extended to the east
coast, though there are signs that an
uprising may start in that quarter soon.
Under orders from the state department,
the gunboat Tacoma is at Bluefields.

WOOLEN MILL OFFICIAL ON STAND IN SAVILLE ALIEN LABOR LAW HEARING

That Arthur T. Saville of Bradford,
Eng., might have talked to him about
the getting of help for the South Barre
mills and also about British subjects on
the way to Boston, who were to work
there, was admitted by Francis Vernon
Willey, treasurer of the mills, today at
the hearing before United States Com-
missioner Grinnell and the immigration
officials on the alleged violation of the
contract labor laws by the transfer of
mill operatives by an English firm to its
American plant.

Mr. Saville is manager of Francis Wil-
ley & Co., which concern is interested in
the Barre Wool Combing Company, at

WOOL TARIFF BILL IS VETOED AS MR. TAFT URGES NEW MEASURE

President in Message to Con-
gress Appeals for Protec-
tive Act Along Lines Rec-
ommended by Tariff Board

SAYS POSITION PLAIN

Declares He Will Heartily
Approve Legislation Re-
ducing Duties to Properly
Protect U. S. Industry

WASHINGTON—Veto of the wool
tariff bill was emphatically expressed
by President Taft in a special message
to Congress today, appealing to the leg-
islators not to adjourn "without taking
advantage of the plain opportunity to
reduce duties by framing a protective
bill along the lines recommended by the
tariff board."

That the La Follette bill was not
drafted from the board's recommenda-
tions and would result in "irretrievable
injury to the wool growing industry, the
endured idleness of much of our wool
combing and spinning machinery, and of
thousands of looms, and the consequent
throwing out of employment of thou-
sands of workmen" was asserted by the
President as the specific reason why he
refused to approve the measure.

"My position is perfectly plain," the
President declared. "I shall stand by my
pledge to maintain a degree of protec-
tion necessary to offset the difference
in cost of production here and abroad
and will heartily approve of any bill
reducing duties to this level."

His veto of an exactly similar wool
bill last summer, the President said,
"had then been completely justified by
the tariff board." The minimum ad-
valorem duty of 29 per cent on raw wool
was inadequate, President Taft asserted.
It should be at least 35 per cent, accord-
ing to the tariff board.

The average of from 28 to 32 per cent
duty on cloths of all kinds, he said, was
also insufficient. "Impossible of justifi-
cation" was the President's comment on
the duties on yarns, when taken in con-
nection with the raw wool and cloth
duties.

"In view of these facts, in view of the
platform upon which I was elected, in
view of my promise to follow and main-
tain the protective policy, no course is
open to me but to withhold my approval
from this bill," the message concluded.

"I am very much disappointed that
such a bill is the second time presented
to me. I have inferred from the speeches
made in both the House and Senate that
members of the majority in both houses
are deeply impressed with the necessity
of reducing the tariff under the present
act on wool and woollens; that they do
not propose to stand on the question of
the amount of protection or insist that it
must be necessary to satisfy the principle
of tariff for revenue only, but that they
are willing to accept a substantial reduc-
tion in present rates in order that the
people might be relieved from the possi-
bility of oppressive prices due to exces-
sive rates."

"I strongly desire to revise the duties
provided only the protection system be
maintained, and that industries now es-
tablished be not destroyed," the message
continued.

"It now appears from the tariff board's
report and from bills which have been
introduced that a bill may be drawn so
as to be within the requirements of
protection, and still offer a reduction of
20 per cent on most wool and of from
20 to 50 per cent on cloths. I cannot
act on the assumption that the control-
ling majority in either house will refuse
to pass a bill of this kind, if in fact it
accomplishes so substantial a reduction,
merely because members of the opposing
party and the executive unite in its
approval."

"I appeal to Congress to reconsider the
measure, and to adopt a substitute mak-
ing substantial reductions—which the
tariff board shows possible without de-
stroying any established industry or
throwing any wage earners out of em-
ployment, and which I will promptly ap-
prove."

South Barre, and was arrested on a
charge of infringing the laws, but was
liberated after \$7000 bonds.

The first witness called was H. S. Ed-
wards, assistant treasurer of the Barre
Wool Combing Company. He testified
that he had made a diligent search
through the records of Francis Willey
& Co., for telegrams, cablegrams and
letters that might have passed between
F. Vernon Willey and the defendant rela-
tive to the importation of these British
subjects, but could find nothing.

F. Vernon Willey was the next wit-
ness. He was asked if he could identify
George O'Neill and Frederick Johnston,

JUDGE LORING SENDS FENWAY SCHOOL SITE CASE TO FULL BENCH

Petition of Henry L. Higgin-
son and Others to Restrain
City From Building on
Park Land Given Hearing

QUESTION INVOLVED

Liberal Interpretation of
Law Asked by Defendants
—Counsel for Both Sides
Requested to Submit Briefs

At the close of a hearing today, Judge
Loring of the supreme court decided to
report to the full bench the case of Henry
L. Higginson and others against the city
of Boston and the schoolhouse commis-
sioners to restrain the defendants from
erecting on the Fenway the proposed
High School of Commerce building, which
is to contain administrative offices for
the schoolhouse commissioners and the
school committee.

The case will be submitted on briefs
to the full court at its consultation Sept.
11. This course was proposed by the
judge, owing to the importance of the
questions raised by the petitioners.

Under the acts of 1909, the Legislature
authorized the city to take land and
issue bonds for \$600,000 for the construc-
tion of a high school of commerce and
an administration building. The city had
difficulty in securing a site, so the mayor
asked the Legislature for authority to
erect on the Fenway.

In 1911 the Legislature authorized the
park commissioners of the city to permit
the erection of a high school of commerce
building on the Fenway.

The petitioners claim there is no au-

(Continued on page five, column three)

J. M. MORTON, JR., IS NAMED AS U. S. JUDGE

WASHINGTON—President Taft today
nominated James M. Morton, Jr., to be
United States judge for the district of
Massachusetts.

Mr. Morton will succeed Judge Fred-
erick Dodge, who was recently elevated
by the President to the circuit bench.
John W. Cook was nominated to be
register of the land office at Landers,
Wyoming.

Mr. Morton is a native of Fall River.
He received his education at Phillips
Exeter Academy and Harvard University,
from which he was graduated in 1891.
He was graduated from Harvard law
school in 1894. In 1896 he married Mrs.
Nancy J. B. Brayton of Fall River. He
became a member of the law firm of
Jennings, Morton & Brayton in that
city. He is president of the Sagamore
Manufacturing Company, a director in
the Arkwright Mills, and a director in
the Duffee Trust Company, all in Fall
River. He was president of the Harvard
Club for three years. He is a Republican
in politics.

U. S. ACCEPTS BIPLANE AFTER SAUGUS TESTS

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Official ac-
ceptance by the United States govern-
ment of the new biplane built by the
Burgess Biplane Company was reported
today by Lieuts. Roy C. Kirtland and
Alfred C. Arnold, both of whom wit-
nessed the tests made by Phillip W. Page
at Saugus aerodrome in the last few
days.

Both of the army men are to take a
trip in the biplane from Saugus to
Bridgeport, Conn., either tomorrow or
Sunday.

The machine will be used in connection
with the army maneuvers in Connecticut
and New York for the next 10 days.

CANAL PROHIBITION TO RAILROAD SHIPS IS URGED IN SENATE

Passage of Panama Bill Be-
fore Adjournment Today
Expected to Follow Settle-
ment of Disputed Point

MEASURE CHANGED

Great Britain's Protests Ig-
nored and All American
Vessels Are Exempted
From the Payment of Tolls

WASHINGTON—Passage of the Pan-
ama canal bill before the Senate's ad-
journment today was regarded as cer-
tain by leaders. The debate this afternoon
concerned the only disputed point—the
prohibition against use of the canal by
railroad-owned steamships. It was be-
lieved that such action would be approved.

As agreed to so far the measure differs
only slightly from that passed by the
House. The Senate ignored Great Britain's
protests against free tolls for American
ships.

The bill will provide for a one man
type of government for the zone. The
President is given full authority to make
all regulations. American vessels in
coastwise and foreign trade are ex-
empted from payment of tolls. All for-
eign built ships owned by Americans
are admitted to American registry. The
maximum of passenger tolls is left to
future regulation as is also a rebate al-
lowance for vessels passing through the
canal in ballast.

Senator Poindexter of Washington
opened the debate. He detailed in-
stances of discrimination by railroads on
the Pacific coast. The railroads, he de-
clared, gave better dock facilities, more
favorable through rates and quicker ser-
vice to their own vessels, so that inde-
pendent lines could not compete.

"The only possible remedy," Senator
Poindexter said, "is absolutely to pro-
hibit the ownership of competing water
lines by railroads, and to give the inter-
state commerce commission power to
make all rates reasonable."

Senator Burton of Ohio declared that
railroads should be permitted to own
steamships under certain regulations.

STATE LIGHT BOARD APPROVES OF EDISON HYDE PARK MERGER

Approval was given today by the state
board of gas and electric light commis-
sioners to the proposed consolidation of
the Hyde Park Electric Light Company
with the Edison Electric Illuminating
Company of Boston. The board says:

"The advantage of this merger to the
people served by the Hyde Park com-
pany is so obvious as to require no ex-
tended comment by the board. Its cus-
tomers are now paying a net price of
15.5 cents per kilowatt hour, and as
soon as the purchase and sale is com-
pleted they will be entitled to the Ed-
ison company's maximum net rate of 10
cents and other prices. The recent po-
litical union of Hyde Park with Boston
makes it desirable, too, that this section
also should be served by the Edison com-
pany."

The board has also approved a peti-
tion of the Edison company for authority
to issue additional capital stock, author-
izing an issue of 20,000 shares, at \$215
per share.

TWO-ALARM FIRE IN OLIVER STREET; DAMAGE \$30,000

Fire which started in the basement of
the four-story building at 16-20 Oliver
street today worked its way through the
first and second floors, damaging the
stock of the Welsh Company of New
England in the basement and on the first
floor to the extent of about \$25,000, ac-
cording to Theodore H. Pizer, the man-
ager, and destroying much of the stock
of Lester Winchenbough on the second
floor and the Barta Press on the third
and fourth floors. The New England
Office Furniture Company, also in the
building, sustained loss of about \$5000.
Total damage is estimated at \$30,000.
William Porter of engine 4 was struck
by falling glass.

The fire started in the boiler room in
the rear of basement. Two alarms were
sounded. Four persons who were in the
building escaped.

Other tenants of the building having
small offices sustained damage of various
amounts. They include the New Eng-
land agency of the Keith papers. The
building is owned by the Burrage estate.

Every one who passes his or her Monitor
along to those who may not be acquainted
with its excellent newspaper qualities
opens the way for making new and lasting
friends for clean journalism.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT TO INVADE SOUTH IN NATION-WIDE CONTEST

CHICAGO—Theodore Roosevelt will invade the South and West. Hiram W. Johnson will swing through the East. Every state is to be visited, some by both candidates. This is the tentative plan of the Progressive party as announced today.

The campaign is to start at once. Organization will begin as soon as it can be undertaken. At the outset it is expected that headquarters will be established in one of the southern states. For the first time in years an actual contest over the presidential election is to be waged between the Mason and Dixon line, and a campaign begun to break the "solid South."

The executive committee, of which George W. Perkins has been chosen chairman, has decided that for campaign purposes the United States will be divided into five zones and headquarters will be established in five cities. Chicago, New York, New Orleans, and Denver and San Francisco are the cities that have been chosen. The principal headquarters will be in Chicago.

Jane Addams, Miss Frances Kella of the immigration inspection bureau, New York; Mrs. Charles D. Blaney, California, and Miss Joan Gordon of New Orleans were added to the national committee today. The committee expects to get through all of its labor late tonight. A statement of expenses of the convention shows that it cost \$17,000 to nominate the candidates. The receipts were \$19,000.

Col. Roosevelt Arrives

NEW YORK—The Twentieth Century Limited, the New York Central's fast train, on which Colonel Roosevelt returned from Chicago, was held at Cleveland so that Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, might catch it, and the Progressive presidential candidate therefore was 25 minutes late returning here today.

Colonel Roosevelt had arranged to go directly to Oyster Bay from this city and not come into town until Tuesday, but after leaving the train he changed his mind and decided to take a few hours at the Outlook office to catch up with important correspondence. He said that he would go to Sagamore Hill on the 3 o'clock train.

ROOSEVELT MAN RESIGNS OFFICE

Final action on Roosevelt supporters in the Malden Republican city committee was not taken before adjournment of the meeting of that committee in Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening and another meeting will be held Sept. 2.

Parker R. Browne resigned as vice-president of the committee. Charles E. Ransom, the chairman, said that the rules of the committee state that if a member does not intend to support the entire Republican ticket he should resign.

A. P. GARDNER HAS EXCESS OF NAMES

SALEM, Mass.—After certifying to some 600 names on different nomination papers in circulation for Augustus P. Gardner, for renomination as the Republican candidate for Congress from the sixth Essex district, the registrars of this city refused further to certify the names on scores of other papers brought to them on Congressman Gardner's behalf. They take the stand that to certify to all the signatures on the 60-odd papers which have been circulated in Salem in nomination of Congressman Gardner, would mean a needless amount of work for no purpose.

According to City Clerk Entwistle, who is also a member of the board of registrars, it requires but 30 names from Salem as its quota to place Captain Gardner on the primary ballot, and not more than 300 in the entire sixth district.

HULL TAX RATE DROPS

HULL, Mass.—The tax rate this year will be \$14.80, a decrease of 90 cents compared with last year. The present valuation is \$7,598,083, a gain of \$628,000 over last year's figures.

PROGRESSIVES HOME SHOW ENTHUSIASM FOR THE NEW PARTY

About 30 of the Massachusetts delegation to the national Progressive convention at Chicago arrived at the North station at noon today, in their four special cars attached to the Chicago-St. Louis express. Other members of the delegation came on the same train, but left the party at points in western and central Massachusetts.

Mrs. Richard Washburn Child was the only woman of the party who was on the train when it reached the North station. Very few of the leaders of the state delegation came through to Boston.

Matthew Hale remained in Chicago. Jeremiah J. McCarthy, who was put on the committee to notify Mr. Roosevelt of his nomination, remained in Chicago after performing this duty. Delegate Chairman Frank A. Morrill is visiting friends in the central West.

At the Progressive headquarters, 15 State street, numerous requests are being received for tickets to the outing at Point of Pines, Aug. 17, at which Mr. Roosevelt is scheduled to be the chief speaker, by people who have gained the impression that an admission fee of \$2 is to be charged.

The \$2 is presented in payment and the headquarters men are obliged to explain that the charge is only for those who are to attend the dinner in the evening. The speaking is free.

MR. SCHOONMAKER DECIDES NOT TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

Senator John H. Schoonmaker of Ware has announced that he will not oppose Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield for a renomination, but will confine his efforts at present to capturing the district attorneyship in the northwestern district.

William A. Davenport of Greenfield has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the first district.

Representative Charles T. Holt of Springfield, Republican, who has held the office from the sixth Hampden district for six years, has retired from the contest for a renomination.

The candidates left are Julius F. Carman and George E. Sanford. Mr. Carman has served two years on the Springfield board of aldermen.

John J. Hoar, former member of the House, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the ninth senatorial district.

At a meeting of the Boston ward 19 Democratic club Thursday evening, Representative James H. McInerney was endorsed for senator from the seventh Suffolk district.

Representative William M. McMorrogh has filed his nomination papers as a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination in the ninth Suffolk district.

ANTI-TRUST LAW BILL ADOPTED

WASHINGTON—Senator Kenyon's resolution discharging the committee on interstate commerce from further consideration of his bill providing for jail sentences for individuals who violate the Sherman anti-trust law was adopted today. The measure now goes on the calendar. Action on it is unlikely this session.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS HARTFORD, Conn.—Colonel Roosevelt telegraphed Thursday that he will make a speech Labor day at the Connecticut fair at Charter Oak park, where President Taft spoke last year. Governors Wilson and Baldwin will speak at Charter Oak three days after Colonel Roosevelt.

BERLIN TO GREET FRENCHMEN

BERLIN—Three special trains are bringing 1250 French excursionists to Berlin today. A magnificent reception has been prepared for the visitors. The party will remain a week.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHICAGO AND SUPPORT GIVEN MR. ROOSEVELT

PERSONNEL, proceedings, platform and candidates of the Progressive party convention at Chicago are to attract increasing attention of careful students of American society in its present state of political, ethical, industrial and racial flux. Politicians were absent, even those of them of the avowedly "progressive" type with proved loyalty to many of the causes endorsed by the convention and for its candidates. In some instances this absence was due to an entirely sincere disinclination to leave the party of their fathers and of their own long service; in other cases it was due to prudence and a desire to wait and see what strength the new cause might have with the people before tying up to it; and in other cases it was due to openly expressed distrust of Mr. Roosevelt by men who would make him out to be an egoist and opportunist.

It was not a convention in which there were many lawyers or men prominent in the larger industrial, commercial, and financial undertakings of the country. Scrutinizing the delegates, veteran attendants of such national gatherings found relatively few familiar faces.

Who then were there? Many youth and few old men. Of these, an unusually large percentage were of the middle-class, professional men, proprietors of small businesses, farmers, plain folk. Larger in proportion than at any other similar gatherings were journalists conspicuous as freelance critics, who in their pursuit of copy based on alleged or actual social injustices have been won to distrust of the older political parties and to confidence in Mr. Roosevelt. Along with these must be put the even larger group of men and women, prominent in all altruistic, palliative and constructive reform movements of the country, many of whom served with Mr. Roosevelt in days of his police commissionership, governorship of New York and his presidency, and who consider him as able to utilize better than any other man the knowledge that has been won during the past generation in social research. The recognition given to this element of modern American society, symbolized at this convention by Judge Benjamin Lindsey of Colorado and Jane Addams of Chicago, had no parallel at either of the conventions nominating Republican and Democratic candidates. No other aspect of the convention, save the recognition of woman, endorsement of women's suffrage and enlistment of Miss Addams as second of the presidential nomination, is as full of meaning. The same group furnished expert advice in shaping the planks of the platform dealing with industrial and social reform. The consequence of this move will be to split the ranks of academic and philanthropically inclined voters who are profoundly interested in social problems, and who, otherwise, with no third candidate in the field, would have chosen Mr. Wilson rather than President Taft.

As for the recognition given women, it was the result of pressure from the West rather than from the East, from the sociologists rather than from the rank and file of actual and prospective adherents. It will aid the Roosevelt candidacy in the section of the country where women now vote, and it will insure for him wherever the suffragist ranks are active and ardent a substantial support.

So much for the personnel. Now as to the proceedings. They were dominated undoubtedly by one man, as was the Baltimore convention in its last and decisive stages that led to the nomination of Wilson. Some delegates were rejected and others taken, as at the Taft convention. A minority, led by Miss Addams, fought resolutely against action endorsed by it, and on an ethical issue involving equality of races as "progressive" adherents. They lost by the dictate of their candidate, who also declined to be involved or allow the party to be involved in any dispute as to prohibition, high license or free liquor. According to his view the issues of post-bellum politics and of personal habits are not to be brought in to complicate the present fight for social justice.

These were some of the polemical and divisive aspects of the convention. On the other hand, carping critics who went to scoff remained to marvel at its profoundly religious temper, at the length and fervor of its prayers, at the animation and volume of the singing of patriotic and religious classics as well as the newer campaign songs which have Roosevelt for their hero and social regeneration for their impulse. The same quality of the character of attendants which made them unprofitable patrons of the saloons and hotel bars made them active sharers in political revival meetings.

In times like these the role of chronicler is safer than that of prophet, hence to essay a prediction about the measure of popular support that the Progressive party will win is not altogether prudent. Suffice it to say that expressions of contempt respecting the significance of the Roosevelt bolt from the Republican convention are not as common now as they were at the time it happened. The thorough local, district, state and national organization that has been built up, the defeat of Taft candidates whenever the people vote at the primaries, the size, temper, and output of this latest Chicago convention, all indicate that a new party has come into being, which, whatever its immediate success may or may not be, is likely to form the rallying center for some time to come of voters who cannot trust either of the historic parties as competent instruments for effecting the radical changes in which they, as citizens, believe.

The convention's candidates go well with the platform. The party has Mr. Roosevelt for a core. He summoned it into being, will profit by its victories and suffer by its defeats. He insisted upon defining his views before being nominated, and naturally he expected, if nominated, to be deferred to considerably in making of the platform.

Analysis of the attitude of American voters toward Mr. Roosevelt discloses many rather sharply differentiated groups, governed in the main by distinct dominating instincts or reasons in their antipathy or their support. There are those who oppose him because he has cut off some of their pecuniary supplies. There are those who have an aversion for what they say is his assurance, volubility, dogmatism, and ruthlessness in action. There are those who, being idealists, refuse to follow him, in gaining ends that he and they desire alike, because of what they believe is his opportunism and deviousness. There are those who are relatively indifferent to his personal equation or his political tactics but who disagree fundamentally with his Hamiltonian federalistic trend and his willingness to broaden the national powers to an extent that they deem portentous. There are those who, while agreeing with his social theories, condoning his political strategy, and enduring his dictation, deprecate the notion that national salvation and social welfare can be secured only under his leadership.

On the other hand, he is followed by voters whose adherence is won by his lust for battle, his vital interest in contemporary issues, and his mastery of the art of gaining the center of the stage and holding it, even after he has been sent to the rear and told not to come back. There are those also among his followers who refuse to forget the indisputable achievements of the past, even though not altogether indorsing all his recent acts or all his policies for the future. The attempt to ignore or belittle him provokes in them present loyalty that might otherwise not be so firm. He also enlists the ever-increasing group of voters who approach all political issues from the standpoint of social observers and students of comparative institutions, voters who refuse longer to be handled either by legalists or practical business men after the manner of the past. These are seeking a new sort of public servant with something other than a commercial or a law-book theory of government. They refuse the "deposit theory" of infallibility in political wisdom once and for all delivered unto makers of the original federal and state constitutions. Such voters decline to know to candidates or party managers of the older type. They believe that Mr. Roosevelt sympathizes with them, knows the literature they read better than his rivals do, and will select as his aids more modern men than either of the older party candidates.

Last, but not least, Mr. Roosevelt has a following that accepts him with little question as the best available exponent of their advanced political ideas. They crave leadership that attacks the established order. Temperamentally they are for change because they believe in advancement as a means of life.

As a local through the efforts of a committee of two girls from the Boston Telephone Operators Union, the new local was perfected this week. Other locals are being formed by the Boston union's support.

LONDON TIMES HAS NEW EDITOR
NEW YORK—A London cable despatch to the New York Sun says that George Edward Buckle, editor of the Times since 1884, has retired. He will be succeeded by Geoffrey Robinson, who has been connected with the Times for several years, first as a correspondent in South Africa and latterly in the editorial department here.

KAISER SHOWS SYMPATHY
(By the United Press)
BERLIN—Owing to the mine disaster at Gerthe, the Kaiser today abandoned further participation in the Krupp centenary celebration at Essen. So far 90 miners have perished and six men are still missing.

CANADIAN FREIGHTMEN OUT
PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—At Port Arthur and Fort William 1000 freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern roads are on strike. The men demand a wage increase of five cents an hour and refused a compromise of 2½ cents.

J. A. DESMOND OUT FOR SHERIFF
Jeremiah A. Desmond, candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff, has written to Sheriff Quinn, candidate for the Democratic and Republican nominations, asking him to explain why he is seeking the nomination of both parties. Mr. Desmond takes issue with the right of the Republican city committee to indorse Mr. Quinn, as was recently done.

TELEPHONE GIRLS UNIONIZING
The work of unionizing the telephone girls throughout Massachusetts is advancing rapidly. More than two-thirds of the Lynn operators are now organized.

ANTHIM PASTOR RESIGNS
ANTHIM, N. H.—The Rev. William J. Woodbury has resigned as pastor of the Woodbury Memorial Methodist Episcopal church to take effect Sept. 1. He has accepted the position of state missionary of Sunday school work for New Hampshire, receiving his appointment from the Methodist board of Sunday schools at Chicago.

RAISIN BREAD
Is recommended as an ideal substitute for cake and pastry. Prize recipe mailed upon request.
Franklin Mills Co., 151 State St., Boston.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
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Not Later Than Friday Afternoon
To insure proper Classification.

LENDING LIBRARY W. B. Clarke Co.
All the new novels 25¢ per day 25¢ & 25¢ Tremont St.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. C. Cordier, twenty-sixth infantry, Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 12, and report to commanding general, eastern division, for duty in connection with Connecticut maneuver campaign.

Orders June 20 directing Maj. E. M. Markham, corps engineers, to relieve Maj. C. S. Smith, corps engineers, of duties pertaining to Memphis engineer district, amended to direct him to relieve Major Smith of duties pertaining to first and second Mississippi river districts and Little Rock engineer district, and report by letter to president of Mississippi river commission for duty in charge of first and second districts, Mississippi river improvement.

Col. A. T. Smith, assistant commissary general, report to commanding general, eastern division, for duty as observer during maneuvers with special reference to matters pertaining to subsistence department in the field.

Lieut.-Col. M. G. Zallinski, deputy Q. M. G., or one of his commissioned assistants, will proceed to Red Bank, N. J., to inspect the factory of Sigmund Eisner and upon completion of this duty will return to proper station.

Maj. R. G. Paxton, Q. M., to Front Royal remount depot, Front Royal, Va., on business pertaining to Q. M. D.

Maj. J. M. Jenkins, fifth cavalry, proceed by first available transport to Manila for duty with Philippine division.

Capt. G. B. Pillsbury to New London, Conn., and relieve Capt. A. E. Waldron of duties pertaining to New London engineer district.

Orders April 27 relieving Capt. W. H. Waldron, twenty-ninth infantry, from duty at army war college, July 1, and directing him to join his station, amended to relieve him upon completion of duties at maneuvers in the eastern division and join proper station.

Maj. S. F. Bottoms, Q. M., to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for the Philippines and upon arrival at Manila report to commanding general, Philippine division, for duty.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral A. V. Zane placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Aug. 14, 1912, in accordance with section 1444 of the revised statutes; detached board of inspections for shore stations, to home.

Lieutenant Commander J. P. J. Ryan, to navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Ensign C. B. Mayo, to home, wait orders.

Ensign R. M. Jaeger, resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 11, 1912.

Chief Boatswain William Derrington, detached the Dixie, to connection fitting out the Sonoma and in command when commissioned.

Chief Boatswain E. J. Norcott, detached command the Lebanon, home, wait orders.

Chief Boatswain Christian Crone, detached the Culgoa, to command the Lebanon.

Chief Boatswain Arthur Smith, detached the Hartford, to naval academy.

Boatswain F. J. Mayer, detached the Washington, to the Culgoa.

Boatswain William Fremgen, detached naval station, Newport, R. I., to the Dixie.

Boatswain Bertram David, orders Aug. 1, 1912, modified to the Hartford.

Paymaster's Clerk, C. E. Beatty, appointed, to the Idaho.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Tacoma at Bluefields, Solace at Tompkinsville, Sterling at Annapolis, Missouri and Massachusetts at Newport, Foote at Southport, N. C.

Sailed—Justin, from Corinto for Panama; Dixie, from Newport to sea for exercises; Helena, from Hankow for Shanghai; Denver, from Mare island for San Diego.

Navy Note

The F-4 has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

WOMEN TO HEAR EMILY P. BISSELL

Miss Emily P. Bissett of Delaware is announced as the chief speaker at a meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, to be held Aug. 15, at 3:30 p. m., in the Haskell street schoolhouse, Beverly Farms.

Miss Bissett is first vice-president of the Consumers League of Delaware; secretary of the Delaware child labor commission; chairman of the social service committee of the Delaware Federation of Women's Clubs; secretary of the Delaware branch of the Red Cross Society.

MAYOR WOULD RUN DEMOCRAT IN EVERY BAY STATE DISTRICT

Mayor Fitzgerald recommends that Democratic candidates be placed in every election district in the state no matter how strongly Republican it has been in past years.

This he urged in a speech to the members of the Democratic state committee assembled in special meeting at Elks hall on Thursday.

After the mayor had told the committee that he did not want to be indorsed as a candidate for United States senator, the committee went on record as voting not to indorse any senatorial candidate until after the members of the Legislature have been elected.

The executive committee was authorized to arrange for a Wilson ratification meeting, which is to take the place of that planned by the Young Men's Democratic Club. The state committee felt that this affair was properly its work, and expects that the other organizations will readily agree to the shift of responsibility.

The various committees reported that there will be a Democratic nominee in each councillor district that there will be full county tickets all over the state with the exception of Barnstable, Dukes and Franklin counties, and that in each senatorial and representative district a Democrat will run at the polls.

Mayor Fitzgerald presented a tabulation of the vote in the Republican presidential primaries, which showed, he said, that Roosevelt was generally strong in the manufacturing centers, while Taft had strength in the towns.

As to the senatorship, the mayor said that no man elected to the Legislature could be bound to vote for him or for any other candidate, and he did not want the committee to indorse him.

Leon R. Eyges of Brookline was elected to state committee membership, representing the thirteenth district, and Alexis Boyer, Jr., of Southbridge to represent the third district.

The committee was informed that Faneuil hall had been secured for the state convention Oct. 5.

Chairman Thomas P. Riley announced to the committee that the deficit hanging over from last year has been wiped out.

Announcement was made that the opening of the campaign will take the form of an outing at Canobie Lake, N. H., to be provided by Paul Hannigan of Lawrence and Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell.

The committee was authorized to extend invitations to Governor Foss, Governor Plaisted of Maine, the Democratic mayors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the Democratic congressmen from New England, the Democratic organizations of Essex, Middlesex, Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth counties, the officers of the city and town committees of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, with discretion as to other invitations.

ANTHIM PASTOR RESIGNS

ANTHIM, N. H.—The Rev. William J. Woodbury has resigned as pastor of the Woodbury Memorial Methodist Episcopal church to take effect Sept. 1. He has accepted the position of state missionary of Sunday school work for New Hampshire, receiving his appointment from the Methodist board of Sunday schools at Chicago.

Leading Events in Athletic World :: New York Y. C. Cruise

NEW LONDON IS THE DESTINATION TODAY OF NEW YORK YACHTS

Run From Glen Cove to Stony Brook Is Enjoyed by All, With Schooner Enchantress in Lead

MURIEL A WINNER

STONY BROOK, L. I.—Anxious to reach New London early this afternoon the New York Yacht Club fleet sailed out of Smithtown by a couple of hours after sunrise today on the wings of a moderate southerly breeze. Some of the fast cruisers remained in the broad roadstead for a few hours longer; but the racing section made sail with the rising sun and long before morning colors the sport for the day had begun.

The incentive for today's races were the cups contributed by the Naval Alumni Association and some 50 miles of the smoothest water in Long Island sound lay before the yachts from the start off Cranee Neck to the finish at Saratoga ledge buoy at the entrance of the Thames. It was plain sailing broad off the breeze with the course a trifle north of east. Some of the hardy tars of the fleet found time to wave the hand of congratulation yesterday in the Owl and Game-cock rowing races. The four-oared gig of the Elena came back to the ship with the game-cock colors in the bow, while the Taormina crew not only won the owl colors, but the rowing race for dinghies.

In the race for power launches the Irolita carried off the honors, while the long white launch of the flag ship Diana defeated the English-built power launch of the Narada in a special match race. The fleet will have gentlemen rowing races while at Vineyard Haven next week.

The fleet was further augmented last night by the arrival of the Corsair with former Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan and several guests, and the auxiliary schooner Intrepid, owned by Lloyd Phoenix.

The starting line was established at 7 a. m. off Cranee Neck and half an hour later the little schooner Etta went scurrying off to the eastward with booms well out to port. The 30-footers followed fast with the Phryne, sailed by J. P. Morgan, Jr., in the lead. Then came the sloops, all crowding for the line with balloon jib topsails belling out before the breeze and rushing across at great speed.

In the fight for honors at the start the Avenger defeated Shima and the Dorella II. had the better of the struggle with the Medora.

The small and intermediate schooners followed the sloops, with the Princess in the lead at the start.

Then came the big fellows, the Elena, the Irolita and Enchantress and the Flat yacht Elena established herself in the pride of place at the head of the section.

The wind was blowing about seven knots when the fleet got away, so that it was plain sailing straight down the sound and broad on the starboard tack with all kites doing their best. A strong ebb tide helped the fleet along and at mid-forenoon half the distance had been covered and the Connecticut shore was beginning to loom up.

The Elena was leading the fleet at 10 a. m., while the struggle in the smaller classes was an interesting one.

There are quite a number of Bostonians with the New York fleet this year. Capt. W. S. Eaton, on his fast schooner Taormina, has as guests Frank Peabody and Walter Bailey.

On the schooner Princess, formerly the first Elmina, Capt. Demarest Lloyd of Boston is entertaining Eugene Jackson, Nicholas Kelley and J. G. Alden of Boston and J. R. Hansen of Portland.

On the sloop Shima, owned by Commodore Robert Treat Patterson, Jr., of the Eastern Yacht Club and also a member of the New York club, there are F. R. Crowninshield, W. T. Gardner and Walter C. Paine, a son of Commodore Paine and a sophomore at Harvard.

Capt. G. L. Batchelder on his new Dorella II. has Mrs. Batchelder and his son, George Batchelder.

On board the schooner Iris, Rear Com. F. M. Whitehouse of the Eastern Yacht Club has several friends from his summer home at Manchester-by-the-sea.

B. B. Crowninshield, the well known Boston yacht designer, is on one of the big power boats, while a Loring Swasey, another Boston yacht designer, is a guest of Charles J. Davis of Providence on the latter's new twin screw boat Navigator.

A fine 10-knot southerly breeze over the starboard quarter set the fleet 25 miles down Long Island sound Thursday on the first run of the annual cruise and brought the fleet to anchor off this north-shore port some hours before sundown.

The principal honors of the day went to the schooner Enchantress, owned by W. E. Iselin, and the little yawl Phantom, owned by E. S. Booth, which captured the navy challenge cups, for which all the yachts in the fleet failed in two classes. The Enchantress also won in her class, in addition to having the honor of leading the entire fleet at the finish.

Other class winners were the schooner Sea Fox, owned by Vice-Commodore Dallas M. Pratt; Muriel, Charles Smith-

MONITOR NINE TO PLAY JERSEYS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BASEBALL TEAM OF 1912
Standing, left to right—Amos Weston, C. H. Welch (athletic supervisor), J. R. Jackson (manager), L. E. Gougeon (scorekeeper). Top row, sitting—L. T. Whitney, P. L. Gougeon, T. L. Woodworth, H. A. Edwards, R. A. Louprette. Semi-circle, starting at lower left hand corner—V. E. Bennett, L. H. Allen, A. F. Roberts, W. J. I. Brown (captain), W. S. Smith, F. G. Blanchard, A. H. Bayer. Center of circle—R. J. Edwards (manager).

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team will journey to Lawrence tomorrow afternoon to cross bats with the strong Jerseys of that city on the Playstead grounds at 3:30. The Jerseys have won a large majority of their games this year and have a number of college and preparatory school stars in their lineup. The Monitor has been playing very good ball and is expecting to give the home team a great battle. The lineup will be:

MONITOR
Bayer, L. F. P.
Edwards, C. H. C.
Woodworth, T. L. LF.
Gougeon, L. E. CF.
Louprette, R. A. RF.
Bennett, V. E. 1B.
Smith, W. S. 2B.
Blanchard, F. G. 3B.
Allen, L. H. SS.
Roberts, A. F. OF.
Weston, A. M. OF.
Welch, C. H. OF.

The Monitor team improved its standing in the Boston Newspaper League championship series, Thursday, by defeating the Transcript in their second game of the series at Fenway park by a score of 2 to 1. The game was hard fought from beginning to end. The Transcript scored its run in the fifth inning. The Monitor's runs were scored in the ninth. The work of the Monitor battery was very fine, and the all-round playing of Smith and Ebert was good. The score:

LAKE SUPERIOR SHOWS HIGH LEVEL
DETROIT—Lake Superior is the only one of the great lakes showing a higher level in July than in June, according to the monthly report of the United States lake survey office in this city. Huron and Michigan remained at the same level, while Erie and Ontario made recessions.

The stages of the lakes in feet above tidewater, New York, were: Superior, 602.26; Michigan-Huron, 580.48; Erie, 572.58; Ontario, 247.01.

ers; the Vagrant, Harold Vanderbilt, and the sloop Avenger, owned by H. L. Maxwell and the Dorella II, owned by G. L. Batchelder of Boston.

The Joyant, owned by W. H. Childs; the Rowdy, by H. S. Jewell, and the schoonerette, Algol, owned by C. L. Poor, captured the prizes in the small boat classes. The Phantom also won in a mixed class and schooner Iris of Boston won in the auxiliary class.

Interest centered in the sloops, especially between the Dorella II, on her maiden race, and the Medora, both of the knock-about type. The Medora was blanketed by the larger boats, so the Dorella obtained a substantial lead at the start, which she held to the finish. The winners follow:

SCHOONERS, CLASS B YACHTS
Name and owner EL time cor. T.
Enchantress, W. E. Iselin, 2 09 47 2 04 03
Sea Fox, Dallas M. Pratt, 2 46 47 2 14 27

CLASS D
Muriel, Charles Smithers, 2 27 30 2 06 19

CLASS F
Vagrant, H. Vanderbilt, 2 44 00 2 03 00

SLOOPS, CLASS K
Aurda, C. Vanderbilt, 2 31 37 2 31 37

CLASS L
Avenger, H. L. Maxwell, 2 42 53 2 12 14

CLASS M
Dorella II, G. T. Batchelder, 2 51 37 2 10 37

SPECIAL MIXED CLASS
Phantom (yaw), E. S. Booth, 3 01 07 2 04 18

CLASS P
No time allowance
Joyant, W. H. Childs, 3 15 00
N. Y. Y. C. 30-FOOTERS
No time allowance
Rowdy, H. S. Jewell, 3 22 33

SOUND SCHOONERS
No time allowance
Algol, C. L. Poor, 3 23 33

AUXILIARIES
Iris, F. M. Whitehouse, 2 30 06 2 15 30
Navy challenge cups won by schooner Enchantress, W. E. Iselin; yawl Phantom, E. S. Booth.

BIG ENTRY LIST FOR ELKS GAMES

Bearing their Olympic honors with becoming modesty, J. G. Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian who has been proclaimed the greatest athlete the world has seen, C. D. Reidpath, A. W. Richards, winner of the running high jump, F. W. Kelley, the Californian, who won the 110-meter hurdle race, are in Boston ready for their appearance at the Olympic games to be given at American League park tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of Boston Lodge of Elks, Strobino, the first of the Americans to finish the marathon run, will reach Boston tomorrow morning. H. S. Drew of Springfield has also entered and will compete in the sprints.

The list of entries on which the handicapper is at work shows remarkable interest on the part of local athletes and their desire to test their skill against the members of a team that represented this country so well at the Swedish capital.

Gov. John Tener of Pennsylvania, past grand exalted ruler of the Elks, who is summing at Salisbury beach, has accepted an invitation to attend with his family, while Gov. E. N. Foss will also occupy a box. Mayor J. F. Fitzgerald, District Attorney Pelletier and other notables will be on hand to help make the event one of the biggest things of its kind that Boston has ever seen.

SECOND ROUND OF GOLF MATCH ON
TORONTO—Play started today in the second round of the Canadian open professional golf championship at Rosedale. In the first round, played Thursday, George Sargent of Chevy Chase made a new record for the course by putting in a card of 72 for the round.

One stroke behind him came George Cummings of Toronto, while Charles Murray of the Royal Montreal and A. H. Murray of Outremont tied with 75 each. George S. Lyon, the only amateur entered, was way down the list.

DONOVAN GOES TO PROVIDENCE
DETROIT—Pitcher William Donovan will go to Providence at once to manage that team, according to an announcement by Hugh Jennings. Fred Lake has asked to be relieved of the management of the Rhode Island club, and will be retained as chief scout for Detroit, as Jennings has a high regard for Lake's ability to pick out ball players. Detroit owns the Providence franchise. All the league clubs have waived on David Jones and he will go back to the minors.

TWO MORE PLAYERS FOR CHICAGO
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Two more players have joined the ranks of the Chicago Americans according to Manager Carleton Moleworth of the Birmingham, Southern League pennant-winning nine, who said that he had sold Pitcher Green and Outfielder Johnson to that club. Smith is the star pitcher of the league, having won 14 and lost four games. Johnson is leading the league in stolen bases and hitting for .320.

CAVE CITY STOP FOR GLIDDEN TOUR
CAVE CITY, Ky.—The Glidden pathfinders in the Flanders electric drove to the Mammoth cave Thursday over an extremely rough stretch of 20 miles and the pathfinders have the distinction of having taken the first electric into this famous region. Pathfinder Westgard found that the hotel at the cave could care for the 400 or 500 people on the Glidden tour and practically concluded arrangements for the night's stop, it being considered out of the question to put the tourist through the 194 miles to Nashville from Louisville in one day.

PLAY THIRD AND FOURTH ROUNDS OF MATCH GOLF

Golfers in Manchester (Vt.) Tournament Continue Contests for First President's Cup Series at Ekwonok

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The third and semi-final rounds of match play in all divisions of the first President's cup tournament are being played here today at the Ekwonok Country Club.

In the first and second rounds, played Thursday, several prominent golfers were eliminated. W. J. Travis, Garden City, won both of his matches with ease. B. W. Corkran, Baltimore, was forced to play well under 80 in each of his rounds, winning in the morning from B. M. Hall, Garden City, by 2 up and in the afternoon from F. Oulmet, Brae-Burn, by 2 and 1.

The medalist, H. W. Stucklen, Brae-Burn, defeated two strong contestants by safe margins. In the morning round, he had the best of H. L. Ames, Chicago, at the fifteenth green and when he held his three on the seventeenth in the afternoon round, J. M. Ward, Garden City, lost 3 to 1.

F. A. Martin, the new Vermont champion, put Eben Knowlton, Garden City, and H. K. Kerr, Ekwonok, out of the running and will meet the veteran Travis today.

The first two names on the frame were Brae-Burn representatives, Ray Gorton and W. C. Chick, and the same will be true today, as Gorton and Stucklen meet. T. M. Sherman, D. W. Houston and C. H. Gardner, the other successful contestants of the first division, found no difficulty.

The contests in the third division were very close, three of them going extra holes. S. D. Bowers appears in this division and is winning by large margins. An indication of the quality of golf being played in all divisions may be gleaned from the fact that it took a 70 to win a match in sixth division this morning. The summary:

PRESIDENT'S CUP FIRST THIRTY-TWO

First round
W. C. Chick, Brae-Burn, beat C. M. Clark, Philadelphia, C. 7 and 5.
H. W. Stucklen, Brae-Burn, beat S. C. Clark, Philadelphia, C. 4 and 2.

Second round
J. M. Ward, Garden City, beat H. Slater, Fox Hills, 3 and 2.
Balch, Cincinnati, beat G. R. Balch, Cincinnati, 4 and 3.

Third round
Harry Potter, St. Louis, beat W. D. McDonald, Weeburn, 6 and 3.
D. W. Houston, Jr., Brae-Burn, beat Clark Burnham, Dyker Meadow, 1 up.

Fourth round
F. A. Martin, Ekwonok, beat C. W. Buxton, Huntington, 1 up.
W. C. Corkran, Baltimore, beat C. C. beat C. M. Hall, Garden City, 2 up.

Fifth round
C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat Chase Melton, Garden City, 3 and 2.
A. Gregory, Albany, C. C. beat G. M. H. Sherman, Garden City, 6 and 3.

Sixth round
W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat C. A. Spofford, Apawamis, 8 and 7.
F. A. Martin, Ekwonok, beat L. A. White, Brae-Burn, 4 and 3.

Seventh round
H. K. Kerr, Ekwonok, beat Eben Knowlton, Garden City, 2 up.
Gorton beat Chick, 4 and 2.

Eighth round
Stucklen beat Ward, 3 and 1.
Sherman beat Potter, 6 and 3.

Ninth round
Houston beat Edwards, 4 and 1.
Corkran beat Oulmet, 2 and 1.

Tenth round
Gardner beat Schofield, 7 and 6.
Travis beat Gregory, 5 and 3.

Eleventh round
Martin beat Kerr, 3 and 2.

Twelfth round
Gorton beat Chick, 4 and 2.

Thirteenth round
Stucklen beat Ward, 3 and 1.

Fourteenth round
Sherman beat Potter, 6 and 3.

Fifteenth round
Houston beat Edwards, 4 and 1.

Sixteenth round
Corkran beat Oulmet, 2 and 1.

Seventeenth round
Gardner beat Schofield, 7 and 6.

Eighteenth round
Travis beat Gregory, 5 and 3.

Nineteenth round
Martin beat Kerr, 3 and 2.

Twentieth round
Gorton beat Chick, 4 and 2.

Twenty-first round
Stucklen beat Ward, 3 and 1.

Twenty-second round
Sherman beat Potter, 6 and 3.

Twenty-third round
Houston beat Edwards, 4 and 1.

NEW YORK STATE LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES ARE TO BE DECIDED TODAY

M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy Meet K. H. Behr and F. C. Inman on Courts of Crescent Athletic Club

SINGLES TOMORROW

NEW YORK—The final round of doubles for the state lawn tennis championship of 1912 is scheduled for this afternoon on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, with M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, the Pacific coast champions and challengers for the national title, meeting K. H. Behr and F. C. Inman. It is expected to be a victory for the first named team as they are playing in grand form.

The championship in singles will be played for tomorrow afternoon when M. E. McLoughlin, holder of the Longwood bowl meets R. N. Williams, Jr., of Philadelphia, the national clay-court champion, in the final round and it is expected to be a battle royal with McLoughlin a slight favorite.

Always in complete mastery of the situation, McLoughlin won his way into the final Thursday, defeating T. C. Bundy, his team mate from California, by a score of 6-4, 6-1. At all stages McLoughlin displayed the effect of the careful coaching he has received at the hands of W. A. Larned and of his trips as an international representative to Australia. He outplaced Bundy by a total of 30 to 17, while his outs and nets were only a total of 43 to 60.

Williams won his place in the finals by defeating W. M. Hall at 6-2, 6-3, 7-5. The forcing tactics of the dashing youth were always to the fore. He was unerringly sure, and by compelling Hall to play widely to one side of the court he usually gathered in the points by passing on the opposite line.

The doubles were also reduced to the two surviving pairs in the final round. As had been expected, McLoughlin and Bundy, the Pacific coast challengers for the National titles, came through with colors flying by eliminating C. F. Watson, Jr., and C. R. Leonard, the Orange pair, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

K. H. Behr and F. C. Inman won the other doubles semi-final contest by defeating W. M. Washburn, the young Yale star, who was paired with Lyle E. Mahan. The score was 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0.

SINGLES
Semi-final round
M. E. McLoughlin defeated T. C. Bundy, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0.
R. N. Williams defeated W. M. Hall, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

DOUBLES
Semi-final round
K. H. Behr and F. C. Inman defeated W. M. Washburn and L. E. Mahan, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0.
M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy defeated C. F. Watson, Jr. and C. R. Leonard, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS THURSDAY
Montreal 8, Providence 5.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 5.
Rochester 7, Baltimore 0.
Buffalo 4, Newark 1.

GAMES TODAY
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Newark.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS THURSDAY
Lowell 13, Fall River 1.
Lowell 1, Brockton 2.
Worcester 5, New Bedford 1.
Lawrence 6, Lynn 4.

GAMES TODAY
Haverhill at Lawrence.
Lowell at Fall River.
Lynn at Brockton.
Worcester at New Bedford.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Trenton 9, Chester 1.
Chester 6, Trenton 4.
Allentown 10, York 8.
Reading 5, Wilmington 2.
Atlantic City 7, Harrisburg 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Denver 3, St. Joseph 2.
Wichita 8, Sioux City 3.
Omaha 7, Lincoln 4.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION
Winston-Salem 6, Charlotte 3.
Spartanburg 1, Greensboro 0.
Greenville 3, Anderson 1.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Columbia 4, Columbus 3.
Macon 5, Jacksonville 1.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE
New Haven 8, Waterbury 3.
Springfield 1, Hartford 0.
Hartford 2, Bridgeport 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Mobile 6, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 6, Nashville 1.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE
Columbus 3, Jackson 1.
Vicksburg 1, Greenwood 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
New Orleans 6, Nashville 1.
Mobile 6, Atlanta 2.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Roanoke 5, Newport News 2.
Roanoke 7, Petersburg 3.
Norfolk 11, Portsmouth 5.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Albany 6, Utica 4.
Troy 10, Syracuse 8.
Saratoga 8, Binghamton 1.
Elmira 7, Wilkesbarre 1.

K. I. LEAGUE
Clarksville 6, Hopkinsville 1.
Paducah 4, Evansville 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Toledo 2, St. Paul 1.
Cleveland 4, Louisville 0.
Columbus 7, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 3.

BAY STATE SURE TO WIN 18-FOOT YACHTING SERIES

Fourth Race of Series Takes Place Today but Massachusetts' Lead Cannot Be Overcome by Rhode Island

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—With the trophy already won by the Massachusetts as a result of the races Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, interest in the final contest in the 18-foot interstate yacht series between boats representing Massachusetts and Rhode Island was centered today in the showing made by the individual yachts.

The victory of R. S. Hendrie's Cheroot Thursday gives the Bay State team such a wide margin that if Rhode Island made a clean sweep today the state would still be scarcely in the running. Massachusetts has 4500 points to 4000 points for the Rhode Island team.

In Thursday's race, however, the Rhode Islanders made a better showing than in the first two races, getting second, fourth and fifth. The Rhode Islander Arrow got the better of the start, but the Cheroot held on in fine shape and at the outer mark there was little to choose. The Cheroot, however, slid back home a little more easily than the Arrow and finished 27a. to the good. The Louise had fairly easy work covering the Hugi, but the Moslem II. could not keep up with the Dorothy.

The latter boat had a bad start and the Moslem beat her to the outer mark, but then the Rhode Island boat, champion of her class on Narragansett bay, showed her first real good sailing and won over the Moslem by 24a. the Moslem coming in last. The summary:

INTERSTATE RACE

Cheroot, R. S. Hendrie (M.) 26 22
Arrow, R. C. Hirst, Jr. (R.) 26 25
Louise, E. Whitcomb (M.) 26 23
Hugi, A. P. Brayton (R. I.) 26 20
Dorothy, H. D. Wood (R. I.) 26 20
Moslem II, H. N. Woodcock (W.) 26 19

CHAMPIONSHIP BY POINTS
MASSACHUSETTS RHODE ISLAND
Cheroot, R. S. Hendrie 4500 4000
Arrow, R. C. Hirst, Jr. 2300 1900
Louise, E. Whitcomb 2300 1900
Hugi, A. P. Brayton 2300 1900
Dorothy, H. D. Wood 2300 1900
Moslem II, H. N. Woodcock 2300 1900

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 8, Cincinnati 5.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 1.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

BOSTON WINS FROM CINCINNATI
The Boston Nationals evened up their series with Cincinnati Thursday taking the final game of the series 6 to 5. Perdue started to pitch for the home team but was taken out to allow Houser to bat in the sixth and Dickson finished the game. Bridwell's two-base hit in the eighth with the bases filled brought in the winning runs. A fine catch by Jackson was the fielding feature. The score:

ININGS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Perdue, Dickson and Kling; Promme and McLean. Umpires, Orth and Klem.

CHICAGO BEATS PHILADELPHIA
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Lavender and Archer; Moore, Ritter, Seaton and Killefer. Umpires, Johnston and Eason.

ST. LOUIS EVENS UP SERIES
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Saltee and Wingo; Rucker, Ragon and Miller. Umpires, Finerman and Rigler.

NEW YORK WINS IN TENTH
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Hendrix and Gibson. Umpires, Owens and Brennan.

M. A. A. WANTS MORE ENTRANTS
With the added cooperation of the park and school departments, the Municipal Athletic Association has increased means to carry on the summer games each Saturday afternoon and to handle more boys in the weekly district meets than have entered so far. The M. A. A. officials say they would like to see every eligible boy in the districts taking part in one or more of the scheduled events at Charlestown and North Brighton playgrounds next Saturday. Quite a number of boys in each section have already filled out entry blanks which are on file with the instructors on the field or at the headquarters, 8 Beacon street. But there is room for more, especially boys who have not taken part in athletics. Last Saturday at Franklin field, one of the stars was the boy who won the mile run—his first triumph of the sort.

TAKE PRIZES IN EAGLES' PARADE
CLEVELAND, O.—In the parade on Thursday 20 bands stopped playing when they heard non-union

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PANIER SKIRT IN GOOD STYLE

Arranged over a circular foundation

UNDOUBTEDLY the draped or panier skirt has become an accepted feature of prevailing styles. Illustrated is one of the most graceful. It is arranged over a circular foundation, and that foundation can be made either in walking length or with a train, with the result that the skirt is available for many different occasions.

In the illustration, flowered radium silk is arranged over chamoise, but any two materials that contrast effectively can be used, or the skirt can be made of one material throughout.

Thin fabrics, such as chiffon, marquisette and the like, are beautiful over satin or chamoise, or thin silks can be used in two colors or in two shades of one color. Pale green over a slightly darker tone is charming and various effects of the sort can be planned. Fashion declares equally for the high and the natural waist line and this skirt can be finished at either, so that it is adapted to all figures.

For the medium size, the foundation skirt will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36, or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide; the paniers and train 4 yards 27 or 36, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. The pattern, 7498, cut in sizes for 22, 24 and 26 inches waist measure, can be



bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SINGING FOR THE PHONOGRAPH

Business that pays vocalists well

HOW many of those who on a summer evening listen idly to the music of the phonograph reeled off so easily and carelessly ever stop to think how those records were made or to wonder what were the emotions of the musician who poured sweet sounds into inanimate ears, without any of the inspiration of lights, flowers, beautiful clothes and an applauding audience?

Although it doesn't bring so much glory as singing at the Metropolitan opera house, this business of singing for records is a very lucrative one. Caruso is said to make \$150,000 a year in this humble fashion, and stars of lesser magnitude may count on \$2000 annually, which means much more than it would if gained behind the footlights, because the phonograph does not demand that its entertainers keep up with the latest caprices of fashion. In the beginning, however, it is rather trying.

"The room where we make our records," says a young lady who is now singing for the phonograph, "is an absolutely bare, barlike place, with a board partition at one end, dividing the room proper from the small space where the recording instrument is placed. The horn into which one sings is suspended from the ceiling and protrudes through an opening in the partition. Grouped around it are the musicians of the orchestra, seated on elevated chairs, their music hung in front of them on strings, and weighted so as not to swing too much in any chance breeze. The instruments themselves are the strangest looking things, the violins having instead of the regular body a hollow tube affair, in which are arranged the strings. The cellos are skeletons in construction—no sides and very slight wooden supports separating the top and bottom of the body. And to every instrument is attached an aluminum horn, directed toward the large horn in the wall, to concentrate the sound waves.

"The singer is placed on a little platform directly in front of the large re-

ceiver, then when all is in readiness he or she slips down out of the way of the sound waves. A light gives the signal and the conductor, who is perched even higher than the musicians, starts the orchestra. At the side of the soloist is an assistant who, when the orchestra begins, puts into the mouth of the horn a large extension, so as to catch more of the sound, and when the introduction is finished quickly removes it. Then the soloist, rising and standing quite close to the horn, sings. It is rather distracting, for one hears one's voice become at once concentrated and more vibrant than usual, and one must remember those little sounds which an audience would scarcely notice, but which the horn records relentlessly.

"On finishing the verse one steps down below the level of the horn. The assistant once more puts on the extension and keeps it in place until the second verse starts. This assistant is a most useful person for those new to making records, for he sways one first forward when one is using the middle or low register, then back for the high notes. The singer makes a mistake he stops. If anything goes wrong with the recording instrument a bell rings and all stop, to begin over again at a given signal.

"After the song is finished the record is played. One listens to see where it can be improved. Perhaps in places the orchestra is scratchy. If so, they rehearse the weak spots once or twice; then again they take their positions, await the red starting signal and try once more.

"The wax disks on which the records are actually made are behind the partition, and all about is a mass of what at first looks like fuzz or fluff, but is in reality wax spun off by the needle. These wax imprints are sent to the factory—about four or five are made of each song—where a metal impression is taken from them. From this pattern the hard black records are manufactured.—New York Tribune.

WOMAN MUST HAVE A TOPCOAT

White is regarded as an excellent choice

NO matter where a woman goes on a vacation she will want a topcoat now instead of a sweater, according to the New York Times. For the last two decades her first thought has been for the sweater, and last year the long, heavy ones in white, with rolling collar and pockets, were considered quite smart, although they never were pretty.

But the sweater has faded away beyond the horizon and in its place is the topcoat or the blazer. The young girl who is going away may prefer the striped cricket coat, but the older woman should make her choice between the snappy topcoats that are offered by the hundreds. White is the best choice, as it does not conflict with the color schemes, and out of the city it keeps clean for a season. Remember that topcoats are short this year, not long. Some of them reach half way between the knees and hips; others half way between knees and ankles; but none come to the hem of the skirt.

Any one of these coats worn with a white skirt and blouse, white or colored stockings and canvas pumps is the smart costume for every day that you are away. If you are going abroad, it is also the smart costume now for the steamship. The time has gone when women took their old coat suits that had little style about them and wore them out on the decks of a liner.

It is apt to be pretty warm after you leave the American coast until you reach the English coast in August, and you will find that the well-dressed women are wearing white every day, only changing it when the bugle sounds for dinner. And, by the way, this question of what to wear for dinner on a steamer is an anxious problem to many who do not go

abroad every year. Some women solve it by saying, "We will take some dressy white muslin blouses and wear them with white linen skirts." It would be better for them to change their minds. They may have all the theories they wish about the fact that one does not dress on steamers and that anything will do, but if they live up to this and are not uncomfortable after the second evening then they have a satisfying consistency of thought, or they are careless of being different from every one else.

There are women who overdress for dinner on the modern liner, as they overdress for everything else in life, but the woman who knows how to dress well, which means to dress fittingly, chooses a simple, thin frock, the kind that is called a theater frock on land, and if she has one or several of these she always looks suitably turned out.

Nothing is better than black or dark blue; corse and bronze or yellow are also good choices. It should be of thin material, but attractively draped, with a slight V at the neck and elbow sleeves.

USE OLIVE OIL

The best way to keep black leather shoes from looking worn, and also from breaking, is to dip a small flannel rag in olive oil and rub it into the leather, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. If it needs further rubbing or wiping, take a fresh, dry flannel rag and go over it. This method keeps footwear black without polishing it, and provides a dulled finish.

TRIED RECIPES

BLUEBERRY MOUSSE GLACE

PLACE in a granite saucepan a pint of rich milk, adding, when just at the boiling point, a dessertspoonful of cornstarch, a pinch of salt and two table-spoonfuls of sugar. Be sure that it boils for a minute or two, then remove from the fire and stir in the well-beaten yolks of two eggs and a half pint of strained blueberry juice (from a can of the berries). Stir constantly until thick and smooth, and then add the whipped whites of the eggs and a cupful of cream beaten until solid; pour immediately into a brick mold that has been lined with lady fingers held in place by a little fondant frosting, and after adjusting the water-tight cover, bury in ice and rock salt for four hours. Serve unmolded on a lace paper napkin, garnished with chopped nut meats and accompanied by a custard sauce.—Christian Advocate.

MOCK CHICKEN WITH DRESSING One and one half pounds of breast of veal. Have pocket cut in breast and stuff with dressing. Sew up and roll in cracker crumbs and egg. Bake slowly until done. Garnish with parsley. Dressing—One tablespoon butter, heat until it bubbles and add one tablespoon of flour, stirring constantly. Add one cup of milk, boil until it thickens, season with salt and pepper, add two cups of ground bread crumbs and a pinch of sage. Mix well.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

CHINESE PEANUT DUMPLINGS Make a rich pastry as for American pie and roll out and cut into little squares. On each square of dough lay a few roasted and shelled peanuts, fold over the dough and carefully drop each dumpling into boiling water. Cover the pot and let them cook 15 or 20 minutes. Serve with sugar sauce.

It would seem to need the native touch to keep these dumplings in their original shape; to be sure of success as made by an alien hand they may be tied in little cloths as would be done in making apple dumplings.

RIPE TOMATO PICKLES Weigh off seven pounds of nice, firm, medium-sized tomatoes; take off the skins by scalding; stick six or eight whole cloves in each one, and place in a jar. Put two quarts of good cider vinegar in a preserving kettle, add five pounds of nice brown sugar, a few sticks of cinnamon and a tablespoonful of bruised ginger root; let boil together for 15 minutes; then pour boiling hot over the tomatoes. Cover with a plate and put a weight on to keep the tomatoes under the vinegar.—Philadelphia Times.

BEET AND CUCUMBER PICKLES

Marion Harland tells how to put them up

IN response to requests for pickle recipes, Marion Harland gives the following in the New York Press:

Sweet pickled beets—Lay the beets in boiling water to loosen the skins. Rub these off with a coarse cloth and let the beets get cold before cutting them. Then slice with a sharp knife and pack into stone jars.

To each quart of vinegar add a cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of mixed whole spices—mace, stick cinnamon, and allspice. Bring the vinegar to a boil, stir in sugar and spices, boil, covered, for three minutes, and pour, scalding hot, upon the sliced beets, filling the jars to the top. Cover and set away in a dark, cool place for three days. Then drain off the vinegar carefully, not to break the beets, and scald again with the spices.

Do this three times within ten days after the beets are put into the jars and set away for a month before using them. They will keep well.

If you wish to pickle small young beets whole, boil, without peeling, for five minutes after the boil begins; let them get cold, rub off the skins, put into the jars and proceed as with the sliced beets.

Sweet pickled cucumbers—Select cucumbers of uniform size and not too large. The small cucumbers make the best and prettiest pickles. Reject all that are not perfect. Pack in a stone jar, laying salt by the handful between the layers. Cover the top layer out of sight with salt. Then fill the jar with cold water and cover with a small saucer or plate of the right size to fit within the mouth of the jar, and lay a clean stone upon the plate. This is to keep the cucumbers under the brine. Leave them there for a fortnight at least. A month would not hurt them. Every other day stir up the brine from the bottom. It should be strong enough to float a fresh egg if dropped into it.

You may add fresh cucumbers from the garden every day, if more convenient than to put up all at once. When you are ready to put them through the last processes, throw away the brine and examine the cucumbers carefully. If you find one that is specked or soft, do not let it go into the pickle. Lay those selected in cold fresh water and leave them there for 24 hours. Drain off the water, fill the jar with fresh water, and leave for another day and night.

Now line a preserving kettle with vine leaves (green and clean) and pack in the cucumbers, scattering a teaspoonful of powdered alum over each layer. Cover with three thicknesses of vine leaves and pour in cold water enough to cover all. Cover the whole with a close lid and simmer over a slow fire for four hours, not letting it boil once in all that time, but keeping the contents scalding hot. By now the cucumbers should be of a

FIVE WAYS TO TREAT A PEACH

Marmalade made of the outside part

IN an article on fruit preserving, in Good Housekeeping, five ways are described of putting up peaches, quoted below:

Preserved whole peaches—Fill a wire basket with peaches, plunge them into boiling water for two minutes and then the skins will come off easily. Then drop the fruit into cold water in order to keep the color. For nine pounds of fruit use nine pounds of granulated sugar and one pint of water. Put the sugar and water together and when it boils, skim it. When the syrup is boiling, drop the peaches, a few at a time, into the syrup. Cook them gently for 10 minutes, then put them into jars and fill the jars with the strained syrup. Seal the jars at once. Preserving the peaches whole, with stones left in, gives them a rich flavor.

Preserved halved peaches—Clingstone peaches are the best. Pare and cut them in halves. Remove the stones and cook the stones in water for 20 minutes. Use the water for making syrup in which the peaches are to be cooked. For preserving, use as many pounds of sugar as there are pounds of fruit and one cupful of water to each pound of sugar. Boil the sugar and water until the syrup is clear, then drop in a few peaches at a time, until they are all cooked. Put into jars which have been sterilized and seal them while they are hot.

Sweet pickled peaches—To seven

pounds of peaches allow three and three quarters pounds of white sugar, one quart of vinegar, two ounces of cloves and two ounces of stick cinnamon. Peel the peaches and insert one or two cloves in each. Boil the sugar and vinegar with several sticks of cinnamon, for five minutes, then put in the peaches. When the fruit is tender, remove it carefully from the syrup and put it in jars. Boil the syrup, reducing it nearly half, and pour it over the peaches in the jars.

Spiced peaches—For six pounds of fruit use three pounds of granulated sugar and one pint of vinegar. Into each peach insert two cloves. Put into the sugar and vinegar one ounce of stick cinnamon (which should be in a cheesecloth bag) and boil. When the mixture is boiling hot place the fruit in it and cook it until it is tender. Put it into jars and seal at once. Remove the skins the same way as for preserved whole peaches.

Peach marmalade—When preserving peaches, it is a good plan to make peach marmalade at the same time, using all of the inferior fruit and the skin. The proportions are three fourths the weight of the fruit in sugar, and half a pint of water to each pound of sugar. Make a syrup of the sugar and water and add the peaches cut in small pieces. Boil until this is thick for about three quarters of an hour. Put in jars or tumblers.

ECONOMIC COOKING OF MEAT

No basting of a roast in new process

MONTHS of study have been given at the Barnard housekeeping experiment station at Darien, Conn., to the economic cooking of meats. Recently, a method of roasting meats without basting has been examined by the aid of a new form of roasting pan. Basting meats has come down to us from the days of the turn-spit when it was the custom to roast fowls and meats suspended on a horizontal rod called a spit before an open fire of wood out of doors or on a hearth, says a bulletin. The spit was thrust through the fowl and suspended between forked sticks or uprights and was fitted with a handle so that the spit could be turned over to expose all sides of the fowl to the fire. Later a tin hood or open oven was used to concentrate the heat on the fowl. This

cooking by the dry, radiant heat of the fire dried the fowl and to prevent it from burning, hot fat from a pan under the fowl was dipped up in a spoon and poured over the fowl. This did not help the cooking in the least. It merely prevented the fowl from being burned up and ruined. Practically basting is not cooking at all. The work of basting is laborious, troublesome and wasteful of time. The basting of meat in the oven of a cook stove must be repeated every 15 minutes until the meat is cooked. It is inefficient and costly.

Long ago housekeepers discovered that when a pan of hot water is put in the oven while meat is being roasted, the meat does not dry up so rapidly and this saves much of the labor of basting. The new roasting pan is based upon this idea of the pan of hot water in the oven. The pan is of sheet metal enameled on all sides. The pan is larger than an ordinary roasting pan and has rounded corners. In the center is a small raised pan having a dish top to catch the fat that drips from the meat while roasting. Between the two pans is an annular space or little canal. In roasting, the meat is placed on the center pan and the canal is filled with boiling water and the pan placed in the oven and the door closed. A rib roast of beef weighing five pounds was perfectly roasted in this pan in one hour and 55 minutes, the oven remaining closed through the whole time. Four pigeons, weighing 30 ounces together when stuffed, were well done, browned, tender and juicy in 45 minutes. A rib roast of young pork, weighing two pounds and four ounces, was well done in one hour and 30 minutes. A chicken weighing three pounds was well done and browned in one hour and 15 minutes, and a seven pound turkey was rather overdone in two hours.

Rub stiff leather shoes with a piece of flannel dipped in vaseline to make them soft and pliable.

FROCKS THAT ATTRACT NOTICE

Lovely things seen in Paris

FOR luncheons and dinners, fashionable people flock to Armenville or Pre-Catalan, writes a New York Press Paris correspondent, who thus describes the fashions seen:

A costume of the new, gayly figured Indian cotton was simply made. The bodice had fine pink tucks extending eight inches above the waist line. Tucks were stitched over the hips and across the back to produce the soft fullness appearing in most of the skirts of soft materials. A giraffe of sapphire blue taffeta was drawn softly about the waist.

A charming frock of black and white striped muslin had three narrow plaits of soft mull to trim the skirt. A ruffled fling of the mull relieved the plainness of the bodice. With this costume was worn a wide-brimmed flower-trimmed hat.

Fine white voile was used for another simple frock. Five two-inch tucks formed a pretty finish at the bottom of the skirt. Irish lace insertion and fine tucks trimmed the bodice.

Coolness and the French sense of harmony characterized a lovely model of cornflower-blue voile striped with white. Touches of pomegranate-colored taffeta were used, as trimming. The armhole seam of the dropped shoulder seam was outlined with small covered buttons, placed an inch apart. A band of cornflower-blue ribbon velvet of a darker tone was used to finish the V-shaped yoke. This continues down the side front to the knees, where it terminates in two flat loops. The small buttons are used on the outer edge of the

velvet. This model was designed by Callot.

A vest of flowered linen, with revers of black satin, gave a smart touch to a frock of natural-colored linen. These vests, by the way, are decided features, and will be used on fall suits.

An evening gown of black chantilly lace was made over a foundation of emerald-green satin.

Deep butter color is one of the best and least common of the shades produced this season.

Almost without exception, the newest skirts are plaited. The softer materials, chiffon, mousseline de soie and crepe de chine, are accordion or sun plaited. Heavier fabrics are side or box plaited. Buttons of carved mother-of-pearl and bone are much used to adorn frocks of cream and white linen.

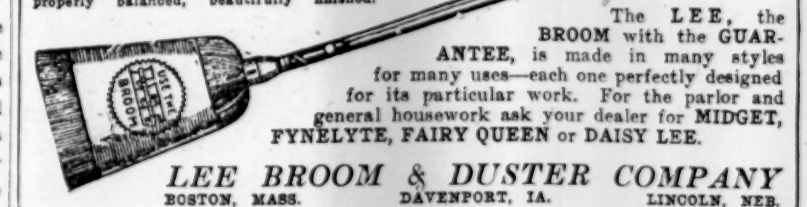
Short jackets quaintly like the costume of a matador are among the fall styles shown. Others follow the lines of the directoire period, showing the raised waist line, wide turned-back cuffs, Robespierre collar and deep revers.

The panier gown has taken a place in modes. Jabots are attaining unusually large proportions. Long plastrons, which nearly cover the blouse, are made of tucked net and maline lace.

Embroidered voiles show broche effects and both hand and machine work is used. The Robespierre collar and ruchings are used on it.

THE LEE BROOM

Standard for 40 years in quality of materials and complete sweeping service. Strongly made, properly balanced, beautifully finished.



The LEE, the BROOM with the GUARANTEE, is made in many styles for many uses—each one perfectly designed for its particular work. For the parlor and general housework ask your dealer for MIDGET, FYNELITE, FAIRY QUEEN or DAISY LEE.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IA. LINCOLN, NEB.

THE CLEAN NEWSPAPER HAS

COME TO STAY BECAUSE THINK-

ING AND INTELLIGENT PEOPLE

WANT IT.



THE demand has long existed for a daily newspaper which should be independent and unbiased, which should replace bitter partizanship with decisive but constructive views on important measures and public issues; which should get away from featuring the trivial, unwholesome and the criminal in the day's news; which should make its columns recognized and appreciated as the meeting-place for the clean and honest advertiser and the big buying public.

Ask anybody who reads the Monitor how near he or she thinks this newspaper comes to answering this widespread call for an all-around, conscientious, complete newspaper. Or better still, read the Monitor closely daily, analyze it, compare it, and you will understand why it is growing so steadily every day.

TOILET SETS OF REAL AMBER

American puts imitation on the market

ONE novel idea that has found favor with the French woman, but which the progressive American has not as yet been able to introduce with much success, perhaps because of the rarity of the article and also in a way because of its large commercial value, is an entire toilet set of real amber.

So far as is known there are but six sets in existence, says Dry Goods. The price of these sets, as they are shown in the European market, range all the way from 10 to 40 francs.

It has been left to the ingenuity of an American to place on the market an excellent imitation. The tortoise shell of commercial use consists of the epidermis plates covering the bony carapace of the hawks bill turtle. The plates of the carapace are 13 in number, five occupying the center and flanked by four on each side. These overlap each other to the extent of one third of their whole size and therefore

assume large sizes. The carapace also has 24 marginal pieces called hoofs or claws, forming a serrated edge round it, but these with the plates of the belly are of inferior quality, and are not so much sought after. The value of the tortoise shell consists in the rich mottled colors and the high polish that they receive and can retain.

Tortoise is worked precisely as horn, but owing to the high value great care is taken in its working. The tortoise shell ornaments are made from those scales that come from the back, while the amber is made from the close scales that come from the belly. They are very thin and in order to obtain the different thicknesses required have to go through a certain and careful process of boiling in oil whereby they become soft and are then molded into shape. This imitation of amber requires as careful and painstaking a process to reach success as the real amber.

WORTH KNOWING

If leather in chair seats sticks to the clothing, sponge with a mixture of ether and alcohol, dampening the cloth lightly, and following it by wiping off with a clean flannel dampened with pure chloroform.

Jerusalem artichokes peeled and left in cold water to keep them from discoloring, and then sliced thin with a silver knife and served on lettuce leaves with a French dressing, make a delicious dinner salad.

It is becoming more and more the fashion to serve fruit salads with game. These should be tossed in a French vinaigrette dressing of oil and vinegar, seasoned with salt and freshly ground black pepper.

When books become badly soiled on the edges, if not gilt edged, close the book tightly and erase the marks with an ink eraser. This will cut off all the rough edges, all soiled marks and leave the book quite clean.—Winnipeg Free Press.

CANARY'S BATH

If you have difficulty in inducing your canary to take a bath, sprinkle a few seeds upon the water, says Good Housekeeping. You will find that this added attraction will make the bath become a habit with the little fello.

MODES IN BRIEF

Velvet waists are being manufactured and these are generally combined with chiffon that is embroidered in colored silks. Many vest effects are seen on the new models, and these have small buttons on them as trimmings.

Russian blouse effects still hold good, and the new models show as a variety the Robespierre collar.

Striped materials combined with plain or with laces are also represented in the new collections.

Braided effects are strong for silk, serge, velvet and broadcloth waists.

Besides all white peplum waists the Swiss manufacturers are producing a novelty in black and white embroidered effects.

Lace and net waists in white or ecru have long leopards that are often bound with colored silk. In fact, a touch of color is seen on many waists and is generally confined to the embroidery.—Dry Goods.

GLOVE EMBROIDERY

The newest chamois gloves have the heavy spear point embroidery in white as well as the buttonholes worked in white—matching the white pearl buttons.—Newark News

GEN. BLISS ARRIVES AS CHIEF UMPIRE IN CONNECTICUT 'WAR'

STRATFORD, Conn.—Brig.-Gen. Tacker H. Bliss, chief umpire of the Connecticut maneuver campaign, arrived today at his headquarters at Camp Lee, Paradise Green, together with the greater part of his staff of assistant umpires. General Bliss came on a government launch from Governor's island. There were the usual number of visitors at the camp today but only those having proper credentials were allowed on the grounds.

The tenth cavalry, it was learned today, will not take an active part in the maneuvers. The aeroplanes to be used during the mimic war, three in number, have arrived and have been assembled in the hangars today.

An information bureau, under the command of Captain Willing of the seventy-first regular engineers, has been established.

Camp Lee will be the headquarters of the Blue army during Saturday and Sunday. The hangars for the plane are in the rear of General Bliss' headquarters. On the right-hand side of the camp are the white tents of the New York national guard and Governor Dix's headquarters.

The seventy-first engineer corps left late today for the Red camp, where they will inspect the engineers of the national guard during the instructional period at the conclusion of which they will retire from active duty and let their pupils run things to the best of their ability.

EARLIER DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE WAR GAME GROUNDS

In order to facilitate traffic on the New Haven railroad through Sunday, when 25 trains will transport the Massachusetts troops to the Connecticut "war-game" maneuver territory, the ninth infantry will be moved shortly after midnight tomorrow, and thus the fifth infantry will be the only regiment to enter from Boston on Sunday.

According to orders issued today by Col. Edward L. Logan a special train will leave First street freight terminal, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., South Boston, at 1 o'clock a. m., Sunday, with regimental headquarters, first battalion staff, and companies B, E, H and I.

A special train will leave First street at 1:10 a. m., with the second battalion headquarters staff, regimental band, non-commissioned staff, hospital attachment, and companies A, C, D and L.

A special train will leave Lawrence at 5:30 a. m. This train will leave Lowell at 6:30 a. m., Clinton 8:05 a. m. and Worcester at 9:15 a. m. with third battalion headquarters staff and companies F, G, K and M.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Philadelphia & Reading railway private car Philadelphia occupied by President George F. Baer and party passed through Boston over the Mellon lines this morning en route to Woods Hole from Philadelphia, Pa.

The Readville carshops of the New Haven road are overhauling and painting summer relief car equipment assigned to the Nantasket Beach branch.

For the Bliss and Perry Company today the Boston & Maine road furnished a first class special train from Newburyport at 7:40 o'clock this morning.

The Boston & Albany road's excursion from Pittsfield, Dalton and Hinsdale to Boston today consisted of 10 cars running as second section of the southwestern express due at the South station at 10:40 a. m.

CONFERENCE FAILS TO AGREE ON SUGAR AND EXCISE

WASHINGTON—The Senate and House Democrats have come to a stop in their negotiations for the adoption of the excise bill. That measure is nominally in conference, but the failure of Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee to concur in the proposal of the Senate Democrats is so complete that conferences as a matter of fact are not in progress.

At the same time the sugar bill, which has generally been expected to create a deficit in the public revenues, which the excise bill would make up, has also been left without serious consideration.

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours
From Hotel Brunswick
Daily and Sunday, to Plymouth, Gloucester, Nahant, Concord, Lexington. All day 100-mile tour, \$5.00, including dinner; half-day 50-mile tour, \$2.50. Luxurious cars, expert guide drivers. Two-day tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier. Illustrated folders and tickets at Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office, and leading hotels and ticket agencies. Phone B. B. 4122.

Follow The BLUE FLAG
NORUMBEGA
Autographed and Signed Mals 330
Every 8th
Opens Daily 10 AM

WRECK INQUIRY STARTED BY NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

(Continued from page one)

Stewart, assisted by his three general foremen. Up to the present writing they have found nothing to indicate that there was anything missing from the engine. Every part on the bottom of the engine is in place and apparently in good condition.

"A nut, a spike or a broken equipment part could have caused this derailment."

The wreck inquiry was held at South station before Frank S. Hobbs, superintendent of the Boston division of the New Haven railroad. C. J. Stewart, master mechanic of the road, Charles T. Dampson, division engineer, trainmasters of the terminal, the crew of the train and several of the passengers testified. Meanwhile Henry W. Seward, state railroad commission inspector, is continuing the investigation he began shortly after the wreck occurred.

This morning the wrecking crew carried away the last of the metal debris and the engine base after making a bonfire of the wood and completing the repairs to the roadbed that were begun 20 hours before.

Besides Engineer Terrill and Fireman Campbell who were killed, Mrs. A. Granville Bowditch, 28 Quincy avenue, Braintree, and Mrs. Frank Jenkins, Atlantic, passengers passed away last night as a result of their injuries. Michael J. Daley, 32 Washburn street, Dorchester, was a spectator who passed away shortly after viewing the wreck.

Besides those reported injured in the first few hours, the following additional names have been given out:

Miss Margaret Perry, Weymouth; C. F. Godfrey, Hingham; Cecil H. Marble, 95 East street, Braintree; Mrs. Margaret Terry, North street, Weymouth; Miss Ellen Wall, Cohasset; Mrs. Ellen Cain, South Braintree; Mrs. Catherine James, Hingham; Miss Helen James, Hingham; Mrs. Sarah Stevens, East Braintree; Mrs. Howard C. Alley, Hingham; Mrs. Mary Buckminster, Hingham; Mrs. Wendell Clapp, Weymouth; William E. Ames, 88 Chard street, East Weymouth; Mrs. George H. Baker, Weymouth Landing; Mrs. Ralph Cushing, Hingham; Mrs. Wallace Field, Weymouth; Cranston F. Godfrey, North street, Hingham; Miss Sadie Gould, Pierce street, East Milton; Miss Jessie M. Green, Broad street, East Weymouth; Henry J. Madden, Central street, South Braintree; John Mulcahey, Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. Walter S. Pierce, Cohasset; Miss Mary Shephardson, Attleboro; Mrs. Winthrop Smith, Church street, Weymouth Heights; John Tower, South Hingham.

Most of these persons went to their homes after receiving attention.

FAVORS 'COMMERCE DAY' OBSERVANCE IN SCHOOLS OF BOSTON

Advocating that a "Boston Commerce day" should be set apart in the local schools every year, Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald commends the mayor's proposal that prizes be offered pupils for essays on the development of the port of Boston.

In further explaining his idea Mr. Anderson says in part:

"When a community is striving to build up an important commercial movement that must necessarily be carried to its fruition by a succeeding generation, the obvious thing to do, it seems to me, is to enlist the interest and sympathy of the young people who are to be the merchants and manufacturers and transportation experts of tomorrow."

TWO MORE TAFT VETOES EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—That President Taft will veto the legislative budget appropriation bill and the steel tariff revision bill was authoritatively stated today.

The executive disapproves not only the abolition of the commerce court, but also the proposition to limit civil service to government clerks to a seven-year period. In his veto message it was said that Mr. Taft will take the attitude that general legislation of this character should not be included in an appropriation bill.

CHISHOLM WILL FOUNDS SCHOOL

PORTLAND, Me.—The will of Hugh J. Chisholm, offered today by probate, expresses the wish that part of the large estate go to founding of a technical educational institution at the discretion of the testator's son, Hugh J. Chisholm, Jr. The son is made trustee and receives most of the estate.

Mrs. Chisholm is given an annual income and the use of the New York city and Port Chester residences. Incomes are provided for other relatives.

LOAN OF HEALTH OFFICER ASKED
Mayor Fitzgerald has asked the United States treasury department to loan Boston the services of Joseph H. White, a surgeon in the United States marine hospital service at New Orleans, to occupy temporarily the place on the board of health vacated by Dr. Samuel H. Durgin.

BAY STATE ROBINSONS SEEK JOINT REUNIONS WITH NEW YORK KIN

Efforts will be made to have the New York Robinsons merge with the society here and hold meetings annually instead of every two years, as a result of action taken today by the Robinson Genealogical Society at a business session in the Park street church. Officers were elected and other business transacted, after which the members, of whom there were about 100 present, went on excursions to various parts of Greater Boston.

It was voted to raise the membership of the executive committee to six, with the president, David I. Robinson, as chairman. The new committee is made up of Nathan W. Robinson, Dorchester; Arthur J. Brewer, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. W. R. Bennett, Chelsea; John H. Robinson, Newton, and Eliot H. Robinson, Newton.

David I. Robinson of Gloucester was reelected president and the other officers chosen are: Treasurer, Fred W. Robinson, Boston; secretary, Miss E. W. Robinson; Newark, N. J.; historiographer, Charles E. Robinson, New York city.

The nine new vice presidents elected are Theodore F. Jewett, Washington; Judge Ira E. Robinson, West Virginia; Lucius D. Cole, Newburyport; Mrs. Oliver J. Clark, Medford; Elijah R. Kennedy, New York city; Mrs. Herbert R. Turrell, Greenburg, N. Y.; the Rev. J. M. Robinson, New York city; Wilford J. Litchfield, Boston; Mrs. Marquis Regan, Hoboken, N. J.

The second session of the society's sixth biennial was held in Pilgrim hall yesterday afternoon.

JUDGE LORING SENDS FENWAY SCHOOL SITE CASE TO FULL BENCH

(Continued from page one)

thority for the erection of the proposed building for school and administrative purposes upon the Fenway as the act of 1911 gave authority only to erect a building for the high school of commerce.

Then they say the defendants cannot erect a building merely for the school because there is no appropriation, since the one authorized by the act of 1909 was for a building for the joint use of a school and administrative offices of the commissioners and the school committee.

Consequently the petitioners contend the defendants are powerless to act owing to the situation in which the legislative enactments have left them.

The city says the court should construe the acts of the Legislature liberally and taking both acts together, not separately. The court should hold that it was the purpose of the Legislature to authorize the construction of a building for the joint purposes mentioned and the mere omission of the administration offices in the act of 1911 is purely technical and should not be held fatal to the authority of the defendants to erect the proposed building which is a public necessity.

The petitioners maintain the defendants cannot have read into the act of 1911 the words relating to the administrative offices which are embodied in the earlier act.

So one question for the court relates to the construction to be placed on the act of 1911, whether it should be interpreted to include the words used in the act of 1909 as to the administrative office of the commissioners and the committee.

The next question relates to the capacity in which the city holds the Fenway, whether in its private or proprietary character or as an agent of the government representing the public. It is the contention of the petitioners, according to the argument of Philip R. Nichols, of their counsel, that the city owns the parks in a private or proprietary capacity and as such the Legislature could not authorize the giving away of part of the parks without the assent of the city, which can be given by the people themselves or by their representative body, the council. He contended the park commissioners were not the agents of the city, but merely public officers appointed by the mayor.

George R. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel, argued that the city holds the land as an agency for the government representing the public and that the Legislature rightly authorized the park commissioners to grant permission to use a site on the Fenway because under the act of 1875 the park commissioners have absolute control over the parks.

Judge Loring pointed out that while the commissioners may have control over the parks he did not think they would have the power to give away any part of the same, to which proposition the assistant corporation counsel assented.

The petitioners called the judge's attention to a decision in the case of the Mt. Hope cemetery vs. Boston which was decided in 188 Mass. in which there was a dictum that the city held its parks in a private or proprietary character, but Mr. Flynn contended that the recent decision in *Codman vs. Crocker*, relating to the Cambridge tunnel, which runs under the common, decides that the city holds a park as an agency for the people and not privately. He maintained that under this decision the dictum in the earlier case was wrong.

Judge Loring felt the questions raised were serious and merited consideration by the full court to which he decided to report them.

Studebaker

The Car That Is Always The Latest Model

The car that is always abreast of the season—always ready to give to motoring its keenest, most intense satisfaction and delight—is the Studebaker.

—And a Studebaker is ready for you now. No need to wait, no need to miss an hour of the season at its best.

The Studebaker car always embodies the latest improvements and refinements in car building—constantly reflects the latest inspirations of the highest mechanical genius engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

Change for change's sake, or the vanity of a new announcement, has never been part of the Studebaker policy. Only when we can make a real improvement in the efficiency, comfort, safety or running economy of the Studebaker car, do we make a change. Then we make the change at once.

The Studebaker car you buy today is consequently up-to-date in every detail—the season's latest and best model.

We can "improve as we go"—because we manufacture everything that goes into a Studebaker car ourselves. No yearly contracts with other manufacturers to hamper us—no problem of waste stock to delay the change for a more convenient season.

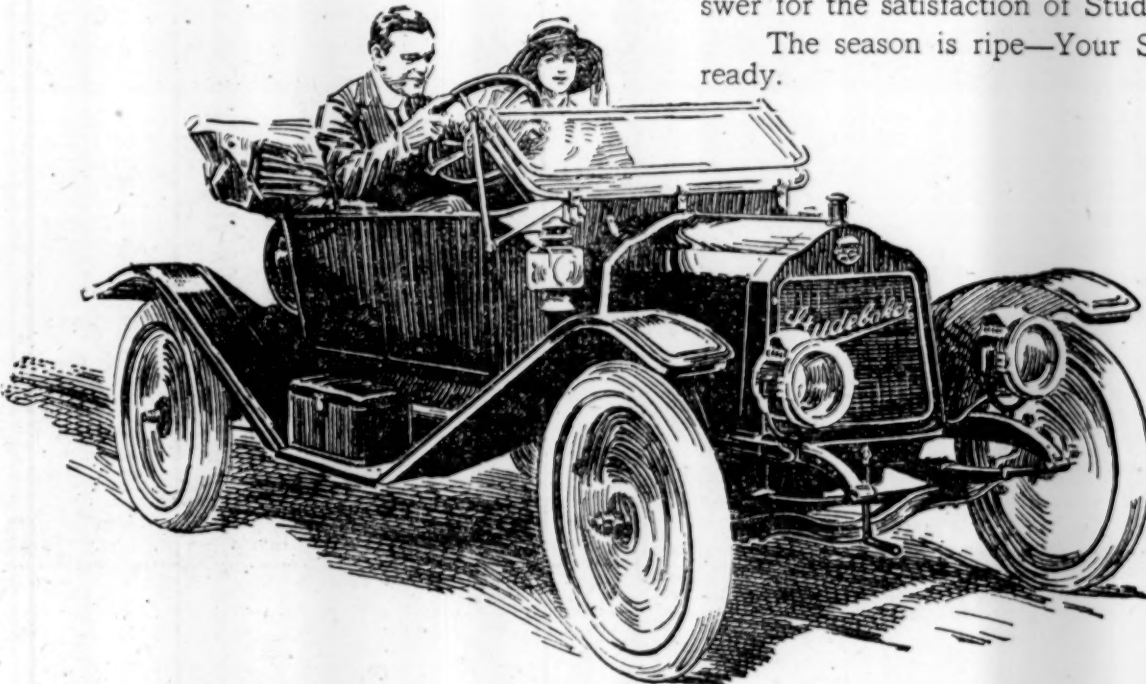
Because we build the entire car, also—not merely car parts—we can prove the advantage of the change in actual operation—submit "theory" to the crucible of experience before making the change final.

Studebaker cars leave nothing to theory or chance. We know. The Studebaker name and standard make it necessary we should know.

Studebaker is a national institution, with facilities for manufacture, distribution and supply on a truly national scale. This fact and its superb mechanical equipment explain the low price, low up-keep cost—and the convenience and economy of the "everywhere" Studebaker service.

The Studebaker offers you a light-running car that is a real motor car—with the comfort, style and well-bred appearance that flatters the owner's pride and self-respect. 75,000 owners answer for the satisfaction of Studebaker cars.

The season is ripe—Your Studebaker car is ready.



The \$750 Studebaker (Flanders) "20" Roadster

Equipped with Top, Windshield, Prest-O-Lite Tank and Speedometer, \$830 f.o.b. Detroit
Ask our dealer for the new Studebaker art catalog or send to us for it

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION - - - - - DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Boston Retail Branch, 889 BOYLSTON ST. Telephone 4440 Back Bay

FRAMINGHAM—C. B. DANIELS. BROCKTON—BROCKTON AUTO EXCHANGE. MELROSE—A. L. PHILBRICK. GLOUCESTER—F. P. WILSON. NORWOOD—G. M. LEPPER. LYNN—ELMER E. BRAY. ROCKLAND—W. H. SARGENT. SALEM—BRIDGE ST. GARAGE. WALTHAM—E. E. JENNISON. WOBURN—J. H. BATES AND SON.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORS are still commenting on the high cost of living, and the following editorial excerpts deal with the subject:

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Prices of live stock continue to advance because of light receipts, the stock yards, and the cost of living increases accordingly so far as meat supplies are concerned. President Jones of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange wishes Congress or state legislatures to do something toward encouraging cattle raising. That industry, he says, has been abandoned in corn-growing states; Congress made a mistake in throwing open for settlement the grazing lands of the West, and our cities are growing too rapidly at the expense of the country. Government, indeed, should encourage agriculture, since it is plain that we need more farmers and stock raisers to keep pace with the growth of other industries. But it is doubtful whether it can do anything that will have an effect soon, and while many plans are being formed and projects started the law of supply and demand should be operative also. High prices should cause the raising of more cattle; a large corn crop this year, which seems certain, will lessen the cost of feeding and so enable the stock raisers to keep more cattle, according to some who are in touch with market conditions and influences.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The report on markets presented by the committee of the New York state food investigating commission is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. That there is a great waste in the distribution of food products at retail is obvious enough; it is one of the things everybody has always known. The great difference is that in ordinary times it has been accepted without protest like the rest of the wastage of life.

What has called fresh attention to it has been the rapid increase of prices to a point which the average consumer is finding intolerable. Since it is not easy to find a way to increase the supply of food or to reduce the number of mouths that have to be fed, the one obvious and elementary thing is to see if the cost can be reduced of getting the food from the producer to the ultimate consumer.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—And now they tell us that new burdens are looming up in the cost of living. Clothes for men and shoes for the family are to take big leaps in price. The auto is marked as the scapegoat responsible for the increase expected in shoes. Draft on leather for auto purposes is blamed. The general public may not "kick" on the increase in gasoline, but when it comes to shoes—goodness! that hits us all. It is paying dear for "good roads." Recently the city of Memphis and the county authorities went after the loan sharks who were bleeding the city's poor. Now the city has decided to make a vigorous war upon the shortweight sharks who daily give us less than our money should bring us. All weights that are found to be incorrect will be gathered up and thrown away, and all measures that do not record the proper amount will be thrown into a pile for a big bonfire. The high cost of living and limited profits no doubt affect the dealer, but the city is going to see that the consumer is protected at any cost, even if the dealer is forced out of business.

CREDIT MEN PLAN DINNER

Indications are that the third annual shore dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Association, which will be given at Nantasket beach Thursday evening, will be the largest yet held. The trip down will be made by boat, automobiles and electric trolleys in the afternoon.

MORE THAN 500 POSTAL CLERKS EXPECTED HERE

More than 500 postoffice clerks from every state in the Union will gather in Boston as delegates to the annual national convention of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, which opens in Faneuil hall Sept. 2.

John J. McMahon, president of the Boston branch, will preside and the speakers will include Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and W. Murray Crane, and Congressmen James F. Curley, William F. Murray and Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts, and Congressman Thomas L. Reilly of Connecticut, father of the eight-hour bill for federal employees.

SUFFRAGISTS SEEK REPUBLICAN PLANK

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald called on Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, today, and declared that suffrage workers would surely "heckle" the candidates this year, as they did last year, unless their plank was admitted to the party platform. Chairman Hatfield promised her a hearing before the full committee, and said that as far as he is concerned there will be no opposition to the suffrage adherents.

Roger Sherman Hoar, who is actively at work for the suffrage element, said today that the Democratic platform will undoubtedly contain the plank he is preparing to draw up for the suffrage adherents. "The Progressives will have a plank, of course," he said.

COUNTY MEN GET HALF HOLIDAY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The half holiday campaign is growing in Little Rock. The county officials have just agreed to give all county employees a half holiday Saturday afternoon.

SHORTAGE BLAMED FOR BEEF PRICES

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Asking the public to investigate the cause of high meat prices and urging them not to "join in thoughtless criticism of the so-called beef trust," the Weekly Bulletin of the State Farmers' Institute today absolved the beef men of responsibility for the advance.

"The principal cause of the high prices," the report states, "is the decided shortage of the live stock supply; it amounts to millions of animals while the consumption continues to increase. There will be no relief for the consumer until the public generally cooperates with the packers and the farmers in encouraging increased production."

COST OF LIGHTING INQUIRY FOR CITY

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, has been directed by Mayor Fitzgerald to make a thorough investigation of the cost of street lighting in Boston and nearby cities and towns with a view of ascertaining whether Boston is getting a better or a worse contract than other cities of its size in the country. The mayor is of the opinion that the investigation will show that the city cannot afford to maintain its own municipal lighting plant, expending \$300,000 for the purpose.

The tempting delicious flavor of
Burnett's Vanilla
makes it the favorite among particular housewives.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BAKERS WANTED—Good position for good men of experience and reliability. **GRIDLEY LUNCH CO.**, 47 Summer st., Boston. Tel. 13.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted who can drive and fit shoes; steady work; wages satisfactory. Apply by letter only to **J. E. HUTCHINS**, Ogunquit, Me.

BLACKSMITH—A first-class man wanted; steady job for steady man; \$18 to be paid weekly; more if he can fill the place; an all-round man. Address **FRANK T. MOORE**, Goddard, N. H.

BLACKSMITH—Wanted, a good all-round Blacksmith, first-class horse-shoer; steady job year round to good steady man. Apply **G. W. GIMME**, Cor. Bow and Park sts., Beverly, Mass.

BOY wanted to learn the wholesale hardware business. **DECATUR & HOPKINS CO.**, 124 High st., Boston.

BOY—Wanted, boy about 16 years of age, Cambridge, Mass., for **WAREHOUSE CO.**, North Cambridge, Mass.

BOY—We have an opening for a boy to start in the wholesale dry goods business; he must be willing to start at a nominally low salary, with prospects of steady advancement as merited; only who are in earnest need apply. **ELMER STETSON CO.**, 107 Essex st., Boston.

BRIGHT BOY wanted to learn the machine trade. **L. G. FISKE-MOORE**, Cor. Columbus and Court sts., Boston.

CARPENTER—Wanted, a first-class mechanic for fine work; good wages and permanent employment. **KWANEER MFG. CO.**, 1293 Tremont st., Boston.

CARPENTERS for Gilbertville and Southbridge; work on concrete forms; 20-37 1/2c per hour. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

CHANNELER and rounder on boy. **McKAY SHOES**, steady work. **THAYER-OSBORNE SHOE CO.**, Farmington, N. H.

COOK—Club position all year around; call for interview. **MISS BAGLEY**, 30 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK—In hotel wanted in a middle Atlantic state; experienced in mercantile and silk hosiery. C. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Dept. of Skilled Labor, 230 Atlantic st., Boston.

CUTTER—Experienced cutter and pattern maker wanted on ladies' silk waists and dresses; position to right man. **POWELL MFG. CO.**, 611 Washington st., Boston.

FINISHER—German assistant in a New England woolen mill on ladies' dress goods; novelties; must understand English and designing; wages \$1.00 to \$1.25. **CHISHOLM, MR.**, 530 Atlantic st., Boston.

FINISHER—First-class finisher wanted in an eastern state mill, with best practical experience on chinchilla, astrachans, cloakings, etc.; principally cotton warp goods in application. Write to **C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr.**, 530 Atlantic st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WEAVERS (4 or 5, male or female), competent in Knowles fancy cassimere broad looms; can accommodate family help. **HARTFORD WOOLEN CO.**, Hartford, Conn.

WOOLWORKER—Wanted, a woodworker for light wagon and carriage repairing; apply by letter only. **JOHN J. BOOTH**, Derby, Conn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT MATRON wanted, superior Christian woman interested in girls and boys; \$200 monthly; more if she can fill the place. **MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY**, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

ATTENDANTS wanted for institutional work; experienced, or for training; refined educated young women; references necessary; \$20-30 monthly. **MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY**, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

ATTENDANTS for state institutions; call Monday, 10:30-12; bring written references; \$20 monthly; board, room and washing. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in Winchester, Mass.; steady position; \$1.00 per week; references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, a young lady who has had some office experience; to assist bookkeeper; apply by letter only. **KENNEBIC WATERBURY CO.**, 381 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, a. e. wanted, vicinity about South, experience \$1.00 to \$1.25; references required. **MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY**, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK wanted, 4 or 5 in family; must be experienced; N. S. or P. E. Island; good references. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK and second girl sisters or friends; Protestant; 4 or 5 weeks; no laundry; all modern conveniences. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

COOKS, all-round, pastry, meat, at once; send references. **PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, 1111 Broadway, N. Y.

COOKS, all-round, meat and kitchen maid—Must have first-class references. **MISS MERRICK**, 90 Chandler st., Boston.

COOK for institution; good references; no objection to country; also cook for private family. **C. MERRICK**, 90 Chandler st., Boston.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER wanted in city; one who can take charge; \$12-\$15. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

FACTORY HANDS in Ludlow, Mass.; 40-50; no washing; 80 a week. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Girl or woman in family of two; good home; 2 in family. **MISS MERRICK**, 90 Chandler st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Maid wanted until Oct. 1; modern cottage on the edge of the city; apply to **MRS. ALBERT BROWN**, Osterlin, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted for about Sept. 1 at Melrose, capable Protestant girl for general housework; wages with every convenience. **MRS. E. R. ALLEN**, 264 Grove st., Melrose, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted, 4 in family, of 2 hours; good home; good wages; references. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL MAIDS wanted for small families in city and suburbs; \$5 and \$6 weekly; no washing; 80 a week. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID, experienced, wanted in small family; no washing; 80 a week. **MRS. E. R. ROSENFIELD**, 17 Winslow rd., Brookline, Mass.

HEAD WAITRESS, also wanted; 2 in family. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Neat, capable woman wanted in Wakefield; good home to right party. Apply in person to **B. M. DICK**, 204 1/2 Huntington st., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Young woman desiring home, wages; no objection to one child; carfare allowed. **JAMES BROPHY**, 82 Freeport st., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Wanted, competent working housekeeper in first-class lodging house. **MRS. E. R. FITZPATRICK**, 42 1/2 High st., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Working housekeeper wanted in a family of five; no washing; 80 a week; good home; good wages; references required. **MRS. W. B. HORTON**, 141 High st., Reading, Mass.

HOTSEKEEPER—Assistant—Young woman, who wants good home; small salary, light work, on Maine farm. **R. R. HOMER**, Bucksport, Me.

HOTSEKEEPER—Capable girl wanted to do general housework in family of four. **MRS. W. D. KAYLOR**, 26 1/2 Adams st., Newton South 254-W.

HOTSEKEEPER—Protestant girl wanted to do general housework and wash in family of 4 adults, including hired man; good home for right party; state salary, references. **EDWARD R. HINSALBY**, 121 Station A, Winsted, Conn.

HOTSEKEEPER—Woman wanted to do entire housework for mother and daughter; good home but small pay (about \$3). **MRS. A. E. TILDEN**, 29 Norris st., N. Cambridge, Mass.

LABELLER (23-30) in Cambridge, 55; call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

MAID wanted in Winthrop, 3 in family, 45, as general help, plain cook. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

MARKER AND SORTER wanted in East Boston, \$8-10; call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN wanted as housekeeper in family of 2; cooking, plain; heated house; only those who would like a quiet home need apply. **ADDISON H. RAMSDELL**, Medway, Mass.

MILL HANDS in Hillsboro, N. H.; experienced; 4 or 5; \$10 a week; work steady; for whole families. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

SEAMSTRESS, 2 or 3 days a week; part time in room; 10-12; 25-30; 30-40; 40-50; 50-60; 60-70; 70-80; 80-90; 90-100; 100-110; 110-120; 120-130; 130-140; 140-150; 150-160; 160-170; 170-180; 180-190; 190-200; 200-210; 210-220; 220-230; 230-240; 240-250; 250-260; 260-270; 270-280; 280-290; 290-300; 300-310; 310-320; 320-330; 330-340; 340-350; 350-360; 360-370; 370-380; 380-390; 390-400; 400-410; 410-420; 420-430; 430-440; 440-450; 450-460; 460-470; 470-480; 480-490; 490-500; 500-510; 510-520; 520-530; 530-540; 540-550; 550-560; 560-570; 570-580; 580-590; 590-600; 600-610; 610-620; 620-630; 630-640; 640-650; 650-660; 660-670; 670-680; 680-690; 690-700; 700-710; 710-720; 720-730; 730-740; 740-750; 750-760; 760-770; 770-780; 780-790; 790-800; 800-810; 810-820; 820-830; 830-840; 840-850; 850-860; 860-870; 870-880; 880-890; 890-900; 900-910; 910-920; 920-930; 930-940; 940-950; 950-960; 960-970; 970-980; 980-990; 990-1000; 1000-1010; 1010-1020; 1020-1030; 1030-1040; 1040-1050; 1050-1060; 1060-1070; 1070-1080; 1080-1090; 1090-1100; 1100-1110; 1110-1120; 1120-1130; 1130-1140; 1140-1150; 1150-1160; 1160-1170; 1170-1180; 1180-1190; 1190-1200; 1200-1210; 1210-1220; 1220-1230; 1230-1240; 1240-1250; 1250-1260; 1260-1270; 1270-1280; 1280-1290; 1290-1300; 1300-1310; 1310-1320; 1320-1330; 1330-1340; 1340-1350; 1350-1360; 1360-1370; 1370-1380; 1380-1390; 1390-1400; 1400-1410; 1410-1420; 1420-1430; 1430-1440; 1440-1450; 1450-1460; 1460-1470; 1470-1480; 1480-1490; 1490-1500; 1500-1510; 1510-1520; 1520-1530; 1530-1540; 1540-1550; 1550-1560; 1560-1570; 1570-1580; 1580-1590; 1590-1600; 1600-1610; 1610-1620; 1620-1630; 1630-1640; 1640-1650; 1650-1660; 1660-1670; 1670-1680; 1680-1690; 1690-1700; 1700-1710; 1710-1720; 1720-1730; 1730-1740; 1740-1750; 1750-1760; 1760-1770; 1770-1780; 1780-1790; 1790-1800; 1800-1810; 1810-1820; 1820-1830; 1830-1840; 1840-1850; 1850-1860; 1860-1870; 1870-1880; 1880-1890; 1890-1900; 1900-1910; 1910-1920; 1920-1930; 1930-1940; 1940-1950; 1950-1960; 1960-1970; 1970-1980; 1980-1990; 1990-2000; 2000-2010; 2010-2020; 2020-2030; 2030-2040; 2040-2050; 2050-2060; 2060-2070; 2070-2080; 2080-2090; 2090-2100; 2100-2110; 2110-2120; 2120-2130; 2130-2140; 2140-2150; 2150-2160; 2160-2170; 2170-2180; 2180-2190; 2190-2200; 2200-2210; 2210-2220; 2220-2230; 2230-2240; 2240-2250; 2250-2260; 2260-2270; 2270-2280; 2280-2290; 2290-2300; 2300-2310; 2310-2320; 2320-2330; 2330-2340; 2340-2350; 2350-2360; 2360-2370; 2370-2380; 2380-2390; 2390-2400; 2400-2410; 2410-2420; 2420-2430; 2430-2440; 2440-2450; 2450-2460; 2460-2470; 2470-2480; 2480-2490; 2490-2500; 2500-2510; 2510-2520; 2520-2530; 2530-2540; 2540-2550; 2550-2560; 2560-2570; 2570-2580; 2580-2590; 2590-2600; 2600-2610; 2610-2620; 2620-2630; 2630-2640; 2640-2650; 2650-2660; 2660-2670; 2670-2680; 2680-2690; 2690-2700; 2700-2710; 2710-2720; 2720-2730; 2730-2740; 2740-2750; 2750-2760; 2760-2770; 2770-2780; 2780-2790; 2790-2800; 2800-2810; 2810-2820; 2820-2830; 2830-2840; 2840-2850; 2850-2860; 2860-2870; 2870-2880; 2880-2890; 2890-2900; 2900-2910; 2910-2920; 2920-2930; 2930-2940; 2940-2950; 2950-2960; 2960-2970; 2970-2980; 2980-2990; 2990-3000; 3000-3010; 3010-3020; 3020-3030; 3030-3040; 3040-3050; 3050-3060; 3060-3070; 3070-3080; 3080-3090; 3090-3100; 3100-3110; 3110-3120; 3120-3130; 3130-3140; 3140-3150; 3150-3160; 3160-3170; 3170-3180; 3180-3190; 3190-3200; 3200-3210

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N E

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—middle-aged wants position with elderly couple in suburbs; state wages; references. **MRS. CELIA F. MELLER**, 1001 1/2 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 13

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by a married American woman of ability and address. References as managing or working housekeeper. **MRS. A. SNOW**, 34 Whiting st., Boston, Mass. 13

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired in small family by woman of culture; references. **GEORGIANA OULTON**, 2556 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 13

HOUSEKEEPER—German woman (32), competent, with a child, desires position; references. **MRS. MILLER**, Box 109, Elmwood, Mass. 13

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman with 7-year-old child wants position as working housekeeper; married couple; good work and reliable. **MRS. J. B. BRETTE**, 46 Bowlers st., W. Medford, Mass. 13

HOUSEWORK—Woman desires position in small family; help with laundry; would do a little washing. **ELLEN FLYNN**, 128 Taylor st., Boston. 13

LADY—Colored girl would like to do laundry work; best of references; call or write. **BERTHA E. OXFORD**, 200 Buckingham St., Boston. 13

LAUNDRESS—Competent colored woman wants day work for Wednesday. Address **MRS. M. WILLIAMS**, 3025 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 13

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires day work. Address **MRS. W. HAYES**, 25 Northfield st., Boston, Mass. 13

LAUNDRY WORK wanted by woman by day or hour. **MISS E. J. HIGGINS**, 306 Shawmut av., Boston. 13

LAUNDRYMAN (colored) want work together; man to do stable work, woman to cook; will go out of town. **GEORGE BROWN**, 1001 1/2 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 13

MARRIED COUPLE, young, neat; N. & S. woman, cook; general man, butler; references. **MRS. BAGLEY**, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 13

MATRON, residence Boston, age 40, single, would like church or social work. Address **MRS. HENRY GRANT**, Dudley School, Dudley st., Roxbury. 13

MOTHER'S HELPER—Woman desires position as mother's helper; want steady work at a summer resort in preference to high wages. Address **MRS. HENRY GRANT**, Dudley School, Dudley st., Roxbury. 13

NURSERMAID—Colored girl with good references desires position in private family. Address **MRS. HENRY GRANT**, Dudley School, Dudley st., Roxbury. 13

NURSE—MAID or chamber maid; dress **MARY BROWN**, 64 Richmond av., North Cambridge, Mass. 13

NURSE—Young lady desires position with a Boston family to take care of one or more children; has had some experience; references. **MRS. M. F. FURNIER**, Powishurst, Me. 13

NURSERMAIDS (2, Protestants) would like position in private family; references. **HARVARD SCH. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston. 13

NURSERMAID (19) would like position to care for one of two children in private family in or near Cambridge. **MISS LORETTA FLORENCE**, Union st., Cambridge, Mass. 13

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young lady desires position; references. **MRS. STEVEN**, 40 Shuron st., Boston. 13

MISTRESS, experienced, wants position; can cut and sew. **MRS. H. H. MAN**, 50 Montgomery st., Boston. 13

SEAMSTRESS—Woman wants sewing or dress making; references. **MRS. STEVEN**, 40 Shuron st., Boston. 13

SEAMSTRESS—Lady (Protestant, mid-aged) desires employment in plain sewing or dress making. Address **MRS. H. H. MAN**, 50 Montgomery st., Forest Hills, Mass. 13

SECRETARY or executive or other position; woman, able, references. **MRS. JOSE L. BINGHAM**, 183 Essex st., Boston; Tel. 10-69. 13

MURDERING HOUSEKEEPER—Neat, English lady of experience wants position in first-class institution, hotel or private residence; references. **E. S. UTELEY**, 66 Church st., Ward, Mass. 13

REDESKEN, N. Y.—Conservative, wants position as light or heavy housekeeper in return for household duties; light cooking if desired; references exchanged. **H. H. BROOKLINE**, Mass. 13

REFINED, CAPABLE WOMAN (Protestant, 35) desires position as companion, attendant, as chaperone or companion; independent, or would take charge of college students; references. **HARVARD SCH. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston. 13

TEACHER (25, Protestant, A. B. degree) desires position in high school; all experience, desires position in high school; subjects, history, French; salary, \$1000. **MRS. C. A. DICK**, 1001 1/2 W. 12th St., New York City. 13

THREE GENERAL MAIDS, also 2 green girls, all with references; references exchanged at office, no letter. **MRS. BAGLEY**, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. 13

WAITRESSES AND CHAMBERMAIDS wanted for hotel. **MRS. H. H. MAN**, 50 Montgomery st., Boston. 13

WANTED by middle-aged lady, the care of an elderly person; best of references. **MRS. H. MACK**, 12 Sharon st., Boston. 13

WANTED to do morning work or householding in family; desires for elderly couple to travel. **MISS SUELY GERALD**, 4 Burton av., Roxbury, Mass. 13

WOMAN, reliable, wants work by day or by hour; references. **MRS. DILL**, 125 Morrison av., West Somerville. 13

WORK by the day or hour, cleaning or laundry, wanted by capable woman; references. **MRS. DILL**, 125 Morrison av., 879 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-74. 13

WOMAN AND WIFE want positions as night clerk and head waitress in small eat of town hotel; references. **A. M. H. YOUNG LADY** (beginner) wants stenographic work; knowledge of bookkeeping. **MISS MAY LOVEJOY**, 215 High st., Central Islip, N. Y. 13

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—M-F

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Everybody's, the Delineator and Adventure; a good steady worker can earn good salary. Write to **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.**, Butterick bldg., New York. 13

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Everybody's, the Delineator and Adventure; a good steady worker can earn good salary. Write to **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.**, Butterick bldg., New York. 13

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper desires to secure intelligent representatives in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing and good character be secured. **MRS. GOODS PUBLISHING CO.**, 235-235 Fifth av., New York City. 13

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Everybody's, the Delineator and Adventure; a good steady worker can earn good salary. Write to **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.**, Butterick bldg., New York. 13

OFFICE SPECIALTY MEN—RONEO CO., 871 Broadway, New York, makers of high grade office appliances, require for New York city territory; those who succeeded will be given a fine opportunity to qualify for branch managers; apply by letter only, stating qualifications; references, age, education, commission basis. 13

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

OFFICE BOY—Wide-awake, intelligent boy can obtain a good position with prospects; nominal salary to start. Address: 200 Fifth ave., New York. 13

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS wanted; good men in all branches; valves, metal hands, compass, etc. TIE RALPH WILLIAMS, 1340 R. 20th, Long Island City. 14

SALESMAN wanted for men's neckwear in middle West, also Southwest; state lowest compensation desired. DIXIE MFG. CO., 20 East 28th, New York. 14

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE for dressmaker, one that can read pattern. BLAKE-SMITH-CO., 20 R. 30th st. (cor. Madison ave.), New York city. 10

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, wanted for high-class boarding house; nothing material. EVELYN, 1001 Central ave., Tompkinsville, N. Y. 15

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper desires a competent person to representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that the only reliable person to whom they should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 FIFTH AVE., New York. 15

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Everybody's, the Delineator and Adventure; a good, steady worker can earn good salary. Apply to J. M. BELL, 1001 FIFTH AVE., CO. Butterick bldg., New York. 14

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted for country. Address MRS. RALPH OAKLEY, 20 R. 30th St., New York. 15

WAITRESS, experienced, wanted at once for summer resort in Adirondack mountains. Apply to J. C. BATTLE, Bay View Hotel, 207 Michigan, Old Ford. 15

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, German correspondent, quick, accurate and efficient. Address: CHAS. ZIMMERMANN, 1114 Boyman st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 10

Sack wanted like position in office. Address: J. H. CAMPBELL, 808 S. 19th st., Philadelphia, Pa. 10

BUSINESS MAN (41), highly educated; experienced in the systematization of business; extensive knowledge of corporations and in the export business; first-class correspondent in English and Spanish; able to handle all correspondence; speaks several languages in Spanish speaking countries; desires position where activity, energy and advancement are possible; offers many advantages; will start at moderate salary; highest credentials and references. Address: J. M. MORRIS, 1001 FIFTH AVE., New York. Tel. 6960 Morningside. 12

BUTLER (colored), first-class, thorough, experienced, reliable, desires permanent situation; first-class references anywhere. JOSHUA B. MATTHEWS, JR., 20 R. 30th St., New York. 15

CHAUFFEUR, experienced with all kinds of cars, wishes position; private family preferred. Strictly temperate. EDMOND KIMMINS, 410 Grand st., Gouverneur, N. Y. 10

CHAUFFEUR, well educated, speaks and writes English and French; desires driving, delivery and messenger position; references and ability. P. WELLER, 814 E. 124th st., New York. 15

CHAUFFEUR (colored), licensed, wishes position in private family; references; city or country. Address ROBERT WRIGHT, 20 R. 30th St., New York. 15

COACHMAN, 12 years' experience, married, wishes steady position, private place. Address: J. M. MORRIS, 1001 FIFTH AVE., New York. 15

COACHMAN, 10 years' experience, desires position on private place; references; strictly temperate. ELMER A. TOWNSEND, 20 R. 30th St., New York. 15

COLLEGE YOUNG MAN desires position in office. FLOYD E. HUFF, 68 Charlotte st., New York. 15

DRUG CLERK (young), three years' experience, desires permanent position; best references. JOHN ULLOCK, 92 North st., New York. 15

ELECTRICIAN (25), residence, New York; speaks French; 5 years' practical experience; desires position in motor cars, running plant; references; \$18-30. EMILE A. CAUSSE, 130 West 41st st., New York. 15

ELEVATOR MAN or porter desires employment; young, married; experienced; references. JOHN BRANWHITE, 215 West 10th, New York. 15

FLOORWALKER—Young man (28) desires position; 8 years' department store experience; references; \$18-24. Address: 106th St., New York. 12

GENERAL MAN—Young, married, man desires work; good habits. Address WM. ELLIOTT, 1001 FIFTH AVE., Philadelphia. 14

HEAD GARDENER — Practical all branches; experienced landscape; used to all climates; references; \$18-24. Address: 19 East 10th st., Waverly, Liverpool, England. 10

JEWELER, 20 years' experience, expert on diamonds, watches, jewelry; moderate salary. Address: SAMUEL CAHEN, 3155 Broadway, New York. 10

MACHINIST, adjuster of all kinds of sewing machines, including buttonhole machine; references; \$18-24. Address: A. RUDIN, 240 East 28th st., No. 18, New York. 12

MACHINIST—All-round machinist, bench worker, hardener, solderer and brazier; best references. B. HENRY, 102 E. 28th st., New York. 15

MAIL ORDER MAN of executive ability and business judgment; 10 years of practical experience in all lines of merchandise; thoroughly experienced in compiling and preparing advertisements, handling correspondence, and in connection with order business, desires connection with growing firm where such services can be rendered to advantage. Address: EDELL MAN, 704 E. 161st st., New York city. 13

MAN AND WIFE would like position in private family; good references. Address: A. M. JAMES, 411 10th st., Philadelphia. 15

OFFICE MAN, salesman (road), experienced. Address: BENNETT, 526 W. 152d St., New York. 15

PAINTER, KALOMINER, all round mechanic, married, German, American, wants position in private family or for owners. WILLIAM KLINGERSCHNITT, 135 W. 42nd st., New York city. 15

PORTER—Steady man wants position; experience in all lines of shipping; reliable; references; \$18-24. Address: WILLIAM L. PORTER, 20 R. 30th St., New York. 15

PORTER—Colored man wants position as porter or driver. ROBERT PRESOR, 111 Duff st., West Philadelphia. 15

SCOTSMAN, university education, extensive experience in all lines of shipping, experienced in all branches shipping, desires responsible position; best compensation; apply to J. G. MCNAB, 1001 FIFTH AVE., N. 124th st., New York. 10

SECRETARIAL or other responsible position in office management and systematizing, also handling of affairs; highest salary. Address: J. M. BLAIR, 1001 FIFTH AVE., Box 175, Westfield, N. J. 14

SECRETARY and typewriter (36), with legal, bookkeeping and language experience, desires position as private secretary; references; best references. R. C. BABY, 253 West 10th, New York. 15

SHORT ORDER COOK, 3 years' experience, desires steady position; strictly temperate. ELMER TAYLOR, 62 North st., New York. 10

STEWARD (40, married), 44 years' assisting steward in New York club, speaks French, German, Italian, good references; \$18-24 or near New York city. Address: FORTIFIED TARGLER, 401 E. 68th st., New York. 15

SUPERINTENDENT—Married man, no children, wishes position as superintendent in first-class elevator house; 3 years' references; \$18-24. Address: J. M. BLAIR, 1001 FIFTH AVE., Box 175, Westfield, N. J. 14

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

TRAVELING SALESMAN, exceptionally able experience among large manufacturers; extensive knowledge of people, places, and things. Address: **WITTSCH**, 183 N. Ninth st., Newark, N. J. 10

VALET OR COMPANION, refined young Englishman wishing to visit home in London. Address: **WILSON**, 21 W. 47th st., New York. 10

YOUNG MAN (26), Christian character, general knowledge, 9 years' varied experience, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and typewriter operator; connected not necessarily clerical leading to responsibility. **E. HOSK**, care Kirin's, 1027 Gl. St., New York. 10

YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, desires position on private place, gardening, etc. **JOHN BODELL**, 71 Park av., Rochester. 10

YOUNG MAN business college graduate, with clerical experience, desires immediate employment; shipping clerk or clerical; references by letter. **S. EMERICK**, Mohrville, Pa. 10

YOUNG MAN (18), good worker, willing to do anything, learn trade, city or country, best references, wishes position. **WILLIAM CONNELL**, E. 70th St., New York. 10

YOUNG MAN (colored) wishes position in private family; will go anywhere. Write **JOHN ROBINSON**, 111 13th St., Philadelphia. 10

YOUNG MAN desires position to learn on poultry plant. Apply by letter only. **W. S. ORANGE**, N. J. 10

YOUNG MAN (18) seeks position with advancement; neat and accurate; references. **JOHN KINK**, 116 Columbia St., New York City. 10

YOUNG MAN, good upholsterer, desires position in large hotel, where he can make himself useful in taking care of furniture. **SUKANY**, 725 New Market st., Philadelphia, Pa. 14

YOUNG MAN (Mass. Man) (31), married, excellent ability, adaptability, 6 years' experience as foreman, 4 years' varied mechanical experience, at present employed, would like position in machine shop or factory. **HATCHER**, 101 Clerk st., Jersey City, N. J. 15

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CASHIER—Refined young woman, wishes position as cashier or assistant bookkeeper; references. **OLIVE A. E. GREGG**, 35 E. 10th St., New York. 10

CHAMBER WORK, general housework or care of apartments wanted by neat cultured woman; letter only. **MISS CELESTA**, 100 E. 10th St., New York. 10

COMPANION—Young lady of refinement; speaks English and German; cheerful, willing, no objection to traveling. **MISS E. HARRIS**, 100 E. 10th St., New York. 10

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman domestic, experienced, capable of doing a companion, housekeeper, or temporary practical attendant. **MRS. JOHNSON**, 133 E. 30th St., New York. 10

COMPANION—Protestant lady wishes to act as companion for lady; references. **MRS. S. OWENS**, 401 Swarthmore av., Philadelphia. 10

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant by young woman, experienced. **RUTH CRANWELL**, 102 Hague st., Jersey City Heights, N. J. 15

COMPANION—Lady (American), experienced, references. **SUSAN DARE**, E. 58th st., New York. 15

COOK—Young colored woman, wants position in New York City. **ALBERTA SIMS**, 1800 13th av., New York. 13

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, good taste, good work; cutting, fitting and remodeling; city reference. **MRS. E. GARDNER**, 10 W. 31st St., New York. 10

EARNEST COLLEGE GIRL wishes position to earn board in a good family, attending "Pratt Institute"; experienced. **MISS E. LAWLEY**, 92 E. 13th st., Brooklyn. 10

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young woman with 2 children desires employment. **MRS. T. W. CUPPES**, 545 W. 12th st., New York. 10

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Woman, experienced, wants days work, washing, ironing, cleaning. **MRS. MARGARET LEE**, care of **MISS M. LEE**, 100 E. 10th St., New York. 10

GOVERNESS—Young North German of refinement wishes position as governess, references. **MISS E. SCHWABE**, 104 W. 81st st., New York. 10

GOVERNESS, Swiss-French, educated, speaks good English, desires position with family, references. **MISS L. MAREZDA**, Huguenot Home, 25th St., New York City. 10

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman, experienced, capable and experienced woman, at present employed, wishes to change; no instance of dissatisfaction; position desired; distance and location no object; references. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

HOUSEKEEPER—Young German-American woman (25), married, wishes position as housekeeper, references. **MRS. E. SOLIER**, 813 East 80th st., New York. 10

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable middle-aged lady of experience would like position where other help is kept; available after 10 o'clock; references. **MRS. M. J. BENE**, 100 E. 10th St., New York. 15

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable woman with well bred daughter (11) wishes position in apartment house or private family; references. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman, refined, educated, desires employment; capable of taking care of child; refined surroundings and pleasant work more sought than money. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

LADY, elderly, refined, educated, wishes clerical employment; good reader; accurate; references. **MRS. E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

LAUNDRESS—Woman desires day's work, references. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

MAID—Wants days work, washing and cleaning. Address **JULIA BARNWELL**, 60 W. 62d St., New York. 10

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman, experienced, capable of doing housework or chaperon, or any position of trust, in cultured home; thoroughly competent. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

MATH ST., Union Hill, N. J. 9

MAN AND WIFE would like position in private family; good references. Address **WILLIAM IVES**, 841 N. 16th st., Philadelphia. 10

SECRETARY to executive or other position, experienced, capable, references. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

SEWING, 10 years' business experience, references. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

SINGER, experienced, desires position as teacher in church in New York City. **MRS. LEE SCHWEIGER**, 861 Hunka St., New York. 10

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner would like position where there is opportunity for advancement; 2 years' high school education. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

MANUSCRIPT REVISOR, proofreader, review copy, references. **MISS E. FITCHELL**, 210 Tyndall st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 10

STENOGRAPHER wants position in New York City or Hoboken; low salary to start. **FRANCES I. MORGAN**, care Ritchie & Co., 100 E. 10th St., New York. 10

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PHOTOGRAPHER—Competent; business man (colored) desires good position; experience in Chicago and 218 W. 34th St., New York. 13

STENOGRAPHER—6 years' experience; excellent; excellent; well educated; good; would accept live situation. **MARTHA BAKER**, 201 West 51st St., New York. 13

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; private work; wants first, second or third salary position; first year preferred; excellent; only existing references. **WILLIAM H. SCHAFER**, 5100 Ogden St., Philadelphia. 14

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOSS FINISHER wanted in a western town; color; mill; state wages wanted. **C. H. SCHOLZ**, Mgr., 630 Atlantic ave., Boston. 13

HOUSEMAN wanted; Protestant; one who can act as attendant for elderly gentleman; only existing reference. **W. MESSMER**, 2845 Lemp av., St. Louis. 13

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, exclusive illustrated dry goods paper desired; secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing and good character be secured. **W. H. WOODS PUBLISHING CO.**, 236-238 Fifth St., New York City. 8

PHOTOGRAPHER—Wanted, a good all-around studio operator and retoucher; experienced; only existing reference. **W. R. HOSKINS**, 706 Locust st., Dubuque, Ia. 10

SPECIALTY SALESMAN for Wisconsin territory; experienced; only existing reference; address in writing. **R. H. NIXON**, 400 Manufacturers Home bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. 10

YOUNG MAN wanted to sell the *Christian Science Monitor* on the streets of Bristol; only existing reference. **JOINT PUBLICATIONS COMM.**, 728 Osborn bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. 14

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Wanted, reliable lady as companion and to assist in light housework; only existing reference. **MRS. J. C. PEARCE**, 521 Park St., New York. 14

DRESSMAKER wanted by lady, to make me with her. **MRS. E. A. HARMAN**, 1400 W. 11th St., Minneapolis. 14

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, exclusive illustrated dry goods paper desired; secure intelligent representatives in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing and good character be secured. **W. H. WOODS PUBLISHING CO.**, 236-238 Fifth St., New York City. 8

SEWING MACHINE, experienced, wanted on commission; only existing reference. **W. H. HERRING**, 29 E. Madison st., rm. 1515, Chicago. 10

WANTED By Sept. 1 an experienced miller, maker and trimmer; also helper and apprentice for first-class hat shop; only existing reference. **W. H. HERRING**, 29 E. 33rd st., Chicago. Tel. 6163 Hy. 14

WANTED GIRL wanted to assist with sewing and laundry; dressmaking; millinery and make herself generally useful for board and room; an excellent opportunity. **MRS. G. B. FIELD**, 1467 E. 53rd St., 2nd floor, Chicago. Tel. 6163 Hyde. 10

YOUNG WOMEN (6) wanted for light housework (one for part pay for tuition and classes); class called lady; 30 years experience. **MRS. G. B. FIELD**, 1467 E. 53rd St., 2nd floor, Chicago. Tel. 6163 Hyde. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MANAGER or sales correspondent; wants position; full experience. **JOHN A. STALEY**, P. O. Box 10, Columbus, O. 10

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—Young man (25) desires position as solicitor or advertiser; 2 years' experience in newspaper advertising. **W. H. KALAMAZOO GAZETTE**, Kalamazoo, Mich. 10

BOOKKEEPER—Solicitor wanted as bookkeeper or commercial salesman; married; 10 years' experience; American; **W. H. KARL**, Milwaukee, Wis. 10

CARPENTER wants jobbing; small contracts preferred; satisfaction guaranteed. **W. H. BARCKO**, Chicago. 10

CARPENTER—Solicitor wanted as facturer; carpenter; can do crating; paper hanging; only existing reference. **H. SCHUFFT**, 17 Larabee st., Chicago. 15

CARPENTER LAYER—Solicitor wanted by experienced; only existing reference; good references. **Address Wm. LEE**, 100 Becker, 608 So. Oakley Blvd., Chicago. 10

CLERK—Man, 22; experienced in whole and retail; suits, millinery, desires position; wishes the most of his opportunities. **WILLIAM L. HARRIS**, E. 123d St., Cleveland, O. 10

COLLECTOR—Man, (33, married), temporary; experience as collector or advertiser; 2 years' experience in newspaper advertising. **WALTER E. BEASLEY**, 520 Holmes av., Kirkwood, Mo. 10

HARNESS WORK—Man (35) wants position; only existing reference. **W. H. HARRIS**, Harper, Kan. 10

INSPECTOR (hardwood lumber), thorough experience; desires position; road work; capable grader, and highest reputation handling men; highest reference. **HARRY O. BRUNER**, Box 44, Keokuk, Iowa. 10

LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFER, first-class, 10 years' experience on zinc and copper; only existing reference. **HENRY J. POERT**, 4111 Mayfield av., St. Louis, Mo. 14

MACHINE—Man, experienced; acquiring knowledge and practical information; mechanical training in mechanical engineering; inventing ability in machine building and electrical repairing. **GEORGE T. HILLS**, Chicago. 10

MAN—Age 31, wishes employment; have experience in building construction plant reading. **WM. JUNIUS**, 3433 N. Dearborn, Chicago. 10

POLTRYMAN, experienced, wants position as manager or assistant on poultry farm. **L. M. BELL**, 38 S. State st., Chicago. 14

PRESSMAN, first-class on flats, plates, folders and cutter, also first-class in printing; only existing reference. **SAMUEL W. GENTRY**, N. Park st., Streator, Ill. 10

SEAMAN—Wants work on traveling boat; only existing reference as to line or position; proposition must be right and remuneration attractive. **W. H. HARRIS**, Paducah, Ky. 10

SALESMAN—Position desired by man making four languages; can cover 5 states. **W. H. HARRIS**, Paducah, Ky. 10

SHIPPING CLERK OR VALET—Nephew colored man desires position; high salary; only existing reference. **BURKE**, 5233 Armour st., Chicago. 10

TORRENT—Man who is honest, trustworthy and who can be thoroughly depended upon to work for the interest of others; only existing reference. **W. H. HARRIS**, Paducah, Ky. 10

WANTED by lady, to make me with her. **MRS. E. A. HARMAN**, 1400 W. 11th St., Minneapolis. 14

WANTED GIRL wanted to assist with sewing and laundry; dressmaking; millinery and make herself generally useful for board and room; an excellent opportunity. **MRS. G. B. FIELD**, 1467 E. 53rd St., 2nd floor, Chicago. Tel. 6163 Hyde. 10

WANTED by Sept. 1 an experienced miller, maker and trimmer; also helper and apprentice for first-class hat shop; only existing reference. **W. H. HERRING**, 29 E. 33rd st., Chicago. Tel. 6163 Hy. 14

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ALEXANDER MAN (American) good habits, at school in Chicago wants position to work outside school hours. Chicago. W. Vintario st., apt. 14. 14
 YOUNG MAN desires position in the railroad and architect office experienced. ANDRIAN, 1205 Glenview, Chicago. 15
SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE
 ATTENDANT-COMPANION to party or in home. FRANCES ROGER, 100 D. H. 14
 COMPANION-Young lady desires position as home or traveling companion; can sew, shampoo and do neat plain hair. ALICE POINON, 409 14th st., Coonshon, O. 14
 COMPANION or social secretary-Lady refinement desires position. M. C. MACDONALD, 146 Front, Oak Park, Ill. 14
 DEMONSTRATOR wants position; 10 yrs' successful experience demonstrated as saleswoman in leading department stores. MRS. M. WILLIAMS, 612 52nd South Park, Chicago. 14
 HOUSEWIFE-Young lady desires position in private family or shop; needs part and vicinity preferred. MRS. J. C. LARSON, 1406 Oak Park, Ill. 14
 GOVERNNESS-College graduate, German, can linguist, experience in teaching; references; no objection to traveling. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 HOUSEKEEPER-Capable woman desires position as housekeeper or in institution. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 MANNING, Keosauqua, Ia. 10
 UNDERBARNER-Young woman of 24, at school in Chicago, capable of assistant or work with children in private home; good references. MISS NELLE BARNER, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 UNDERBARNER TEACHER, holding certificate, is desirous of position; kindergarten or sub primary. MISS A. COOK, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 MAID-German girl would like situation general housework by the day; references. ALICE GOODLUCK, 5629 Canal ave., Chicago. 14
 OFFICE ASSISTANT, Protestant, desirable position; familiar with general office work. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 JOSEPHINE HOLVORSEN, 3522 N. 1st ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone Irving 14
 SALESWOMAN, suit and coat, wants position; best references. MRS. LAURA BERLIN, 216 East Park st., Springfield, Mo. 15
 COOK-MAD-Situation wanted for first-class colored girl; reference; excellent references. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 DOISE PHILLIPS, 5338 Dearborn st., Chicago. 14
 SECRETARY to executive of other positions; responsibility desired; capable, efficient woman, competent accountant and typographer; 10 years' business experience. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 MISS L. RINGHAM, 183 Essex st., Boston. 13
 TYPEWRITER-Position wanted in high-class stenographer and office assistant; 4 years' general experience and excellent references. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 MISS LILLIAN ANDERSON 3237 Beach Chicago. 14
 TEACHER and seamstress, 2 sisters, 20 years' experience, would like position in school, in California preferably; references wanted. MRS. MARY HASKINS, 830 14th st., Chicago. 14
 WOMAN with daughter (11) wishes position with family of adults; capable as seamstress or seamstress; pleasant home; considered first; references exchanged. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
WESTERN STATES
HELP WANTED-MALE
 BOSS FINISHER wanted in a western mill; state wages wanted. C. H. HOLM, Mgr., 530 Atlantic ave., Boston. 14
 BELLIST wanted for trio work; good opportunity for experience; coached by experienced musicians; salary and commission. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, exclusive illustrated dry goods paper for secure intelligent representatives in all parts of the country; it is important to get suitable women of standing to apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth St., New York City. 14
 PRESSMAN wanted; must hold uniform, also understand thoroughly how to print mailing office. ALBERT SENTIAL, 410 W. 9th st., St. Louis. 10
HELP WANTED-FEMALE
 LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, exclusive illustrated dry goods paper for secure intelligent representatives in all parts of the country; it is important to get suitable women of standing to apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth St., New York City. 14
SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE
 BANK MAN with experience and ability is responsible position with bank in Chicago. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 CRACKER, furniture and household, hanger, cracker and linoleum layer, desires position in a well established establishment desires position in the city. C. B. BEAUCHAMP, Little Rock, Ark. 14
 POSITION wanted by man of high education in agricultural college (26), good English, wishes position at anything. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 CHARLES S. BREWSTER, 629 Metropolitan, Chicago. 14
 YOUNG MAN (22), German, not afraid of work, good education, appearance, etc., speaks English, wishes position at anything. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 G. H. Hecke, Woodland, Cal. 10
SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE
 COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER wishes position where work is not heavy; will start with sewing. MISS A. DUNCAN, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 E. K. 14
 MEN AND WOMEN-Refined, educated young lady wishes position; music and French; references; native French; northern or western states preferred; best references. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 TOPEKA, Kan. 14
 HOW CARD WRITER or linen marker desires position; California or Southwest preferred. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 HOLDEN, Pl. Boston. 15
 WITH COLLEGE GRADUATE, teacher in library, 3 years' experience in teaching, wants position in school or publishing house. MRS. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 FROCTOR, 2006 Mason st., Chicago, Ill. 14
SOUTHERN STATES
HELP WANTED-MALE
 LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, exclusive illustrated dry goods paper for secure intelligent representatives in all parts of the country; it is important to get suitable women of standing to apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth St., New York City. 14
 LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Everyman's, the Delinquent and Adventure & Co., steady worker can earn good salary. ALICE, 1449 30th ave., Chicago, Ill. 14
 BUTTERICK Bldg., New York. 24

SOUTHERN STAT

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGINEER, experienced, wishes position in good oil mill; strictly temperate; Corliss engine preferred; first-class mechanic; references at hand. FRED LAUTENBERGER, Lampasas, Tex. 8

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN of experience in general banking business and mercantile occupations as dry goods dealer, desires a change; best references furnished; no objections to traveling in the city. Address: JAMES M. MOORE, 1437 Court av., Memphis, Tenn. 10

OFFICE—Clerical or stenographic work wanted by experienced young man; any country. References at hand. RICHARD L. 90 East Second st., Covington, Ky. 9

PLACE wanted in newspaper office, work reasonable if given permanent place. N. S. HENNEDELL, Hughes Springs, Tex. 10

PRINTER young and ambitious, experience as ad. makeup on morning paper, also job work; can take charge of mechanical department of any union; want position in town of 5000 to 20,000 in the southeastern states. JOE D. C. WILSON, Box 63, Greenville, Tex. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Lady, middle-aged, wants position as companion, attendant or housekeeper in private family; references at hand. MISS ANNIE BELL, 302 No. Madison st., Staunton, Va. 13

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined lady with 3-year-old boy wants position as managing housekeeper in large family. Miss M. C. 10th st., Waco, Tex. 15

ORGANIST—Church and concert; good accompanist and sight reader, desires church music position. Mrs. E. A. MOND, 210 W. Chestnut st., Louisville, Ky. 13

STENOGRAPHER—15 years experience as report writer, wishes any permanent employment in Chicago or vicinity; \$18-20. E. C. WINGER, Point Pleasant, W. Va. 13

TENNESSEE—Wanted position in family; teach English and beginners in music; small children preferred; successful references. RUBY HORLEY, Woods X Roads, Va. 10

TYPEWRITER and office assistant desired position. IRENE HOMBURG, R. 6, Box 100, Santa Fe, N. M. 10

YOUNG Lady of good family, refined, educated, experienced, desires position as companion or secretary. MISS URTILE C. HARRISON, Littleton, N. C. 12

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP wanted; constant call for high grade clerical, technical and commercial men. Address: Adair & Co., Portland, Ore. The Portland Y. M. C. A., Portland, Ore. 10

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper, desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth av., New York city. 8

SALESMAN (about 35), living in Los Angeles, wanted for stationery business; excellent material, extensive territory right party. THE JOHN METZGER CO., 605 Union Oil bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 10

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper, desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth av., New York city. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

DENTAL MECHANIC, expert plate worker, crown and bridge work, desires position; 20 years' experience. JAMES GRANT, 2 years in America, JAMES GRANT, 2 years in England, 1027 Broadway, N. Y. 12

GARDENER wishes employment; experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, caring for lawns, etc. JOHN F. MORGAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal. 10

LABORATORY ASSISTANT—Youth (19) desires situation in laboratory; several years' assistant experience in technical institutes. J. STOLL-BAILLY, 117 Lowell St., Boston, Mass. 10

RAILROAD ACCOUNTANT, practiced, 20 years' experience, station agent, collecting agent, chief traveling auditor, wants position. ALFRED KENNEDY, 72 Adams St., San Francisco, Cal. 15

TEAMSTER—Experienced middle aged man, with 10 years' exp. as driver, position on ranch as teamster or chore man; Christian home and good wages. Positions desired at Spokane, Wash. 13

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes to take charge of ranch or dairy farm, Pacific coast, California, large company. Write to HOWARD M. KIMBALL, R. F. D. 1, Box 246A, Lentz, Oregon. 12

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Woman, single, desires as companion; would travel or act as housekeeper (chaperone) in small family; diploma from State of Calif. University. DIANE RIDGE, Jr. F. D. 1 (route), Prosser, Wash. 14

DRESSMAKER desires position; cuts and makes dresses, hats, coats, by night. MRS. J. L. PYLES, 7523 54th av., S. E. Portland, Ore. Phone Tabar 1900. 15

SHOW CARD CUTTER or dress maker desired in California or southwest preferred, but would go anywhere. C. S. BANGS, Holden pl., Boston, Mass. 10

FACED—Experienced seamstress, 2 sisters, good housekeepers, would like positions in family, in California preferably; references exchanged. MARY HASKINS, 8 Michigan rd., Chicago. 8

CANADA FOREIGN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER desires position, not necessarily limited to bookkeeping. FRANK CROSS, 175 Beatrice st., Toronto, Ont. Can. 10

SPokane Man (144) requires situation on farm; good references. F. EDWARDS, 2 Argyle bl., Alexandria, S. E. Ind. 10

HEAD GARDENER—Practically all branches of horticulture, desiring position controlling men; excellent references; England or America. J. TUNNINGTON, 19 Mitochondra rd., Westmore, Liverpool, England. 10

HIDE AND SKIN BUYER OR SALESMAN—Ten years' experience as manager and position highest credentials. JOHN PEARSON, 261 Crooked rd., West Dulwich, London, Eng. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—American woman of experience, was position as companion and attendant to an elderly lady; references; New England preferred. MISS ANNETTE M. THOMAS, 1000 Washington, Thomaston, Me. 10

**The Christian
Science Monitor
Free Employ-
ment Exchange**



The Advertise- ment

FOREIGN.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—
FEMALE**

ASSISTANT,
companion, atten-
dant, or housekeeper,
middle-aged, good
needlewoman, thor-
oughly domesti-
cated; references.

The Result

==

"Brighton, Sussex,
14 July.

"You will be glad to hear that Miss —, whose advertisement appeared in the Monitor of July 1, has obtained a good situation after a long search for employment.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-
body, steady worker can earn good salary.
Write to **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISH-**
ing Co., 236-238 Fifth Ave., New York 1001. **13**

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-
body, the Delineator and Adventure;
good, steady worker can earn good salary.
Write to **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISH-**
ing Co., 236-238 Fifth Ave., New York. **14**

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods,
exclusive illustrated dry goods paper
desires to secure intelligent representatives
in all parts of the country; it is important
that only men and women of standing
and high character be secured. **W-**
GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth
New York city. **8**

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-
body, the Delineator and Adventure;
good, steady worker can earn good salary.
Write to **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISH-**
ing Co., 236-238 Fifth Ave., New York. **15**

OFFICE SPECIALTY MEN—RONEO CO.
Broadway, New York, makers of high
grade office appliances, desires to place
good office specialty men for
New York City territory; those who suc-
ceed will be given the opportunity to qualify for
branch managerships; apply by letter only,
stating qualifications, experience, age, etc.,
to **Consolidation Bldg.** **18**

PORTER—Steady man wants position as driver, assistant shipping clerk or dockman; best city references. **WILLIAM**

ER—Colored man wants p

BUDGET DRIVER. ROBERT PRESOR, 611
Hudd Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.
SECRETARY. TMSMAN university, exten-
sive business experience, specially con-
centrated all branches shipping, desires respon-
sible position at \$100 per week. Please re-
ply by letter only. GEO. S. MCNAIR, 412
E. 124th st., New York. 10

SECRETARY or other responsible posi-
tion. Creative and initiative and; experi-
ence in office management and systematiz-
ing, also handling of agents' highest
salaries. R. C. BLAIR, Jr., 14
Box 175, Westfield, N. J. 14

SECRETARY—Young man (36), with
experience in handling of agents' ap-
peals seeks position as private secretary or office
manager; best references. R. C. BABY, 255
W. 18th St., New York City. 15

SHORT ORDER COOK. 3 years' experience,
desires steady position; strictly tem-
perate. ELMER TAYLOR, 62 North st.,
Newark, N. J. 15

STEWARD (40, married), 4½ years as
steward in New York club, speaks
French, Italian, Spanish, desires posi-
tion in or near New York city.
J. MOTTIED TARGLER, 401 E. 68th st.,
New York City. 15

SUPERINTENDENT—Married man,
no children, wants position as superintendent
in first-class elevator house; 3 years' ref-
erences. JAMES W. HANCOCK, 517 W. 120th st.,
New York City. 15

AUNDRESS wants day work, washing, cleaning. Address JULIA BARNWELL, W. 62d st., New York

MANAGING / HOUSEKEEPER—Refined man wishes position as managing house-

husband or companion, or any position of
trust, in connection with the above-mentioned
conferences. ELEANOR H. 14 BATT
15 Fifth St., Union Hill, N. J. 15 B

MAN AND WIFE would like position in
any of the above mentioned conferences. Address
WILLIAM IVES, 841 N. 16th St., Philadel-
15 phia, Pa. 15

SECRETARY to executive or other pos-
sible position of responsibility, desired by cap-
able woman, competent accountant and
enographer; 10 years' business experience.
JOSE L. BINGHAM, 133 Essex st., Boston,
15 Mass., U. S. 100. 15

WOMAN experienced, desires position as
soprano soloist in church in New York
City. MRS. LEE SCHWEIGER, 861 Hunts
15 ton Ave., New York City. 15

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner would like
position where there is opportunity for
advancement; 2 years' high school educa-
tion. Address: LINDA, 2123 Arthur
15 Avenue, New York. 15

MANUSCRIPT REVISER, proficient
writer, experienced, employed by profes-
sional; first-class work. ALICE BRAD-
15 ley, East Aurora, W. Va. 15

STENOGRAPHER wants position in
any of the above mentioned conferences, pre-
ferring City or Hoboken; low salary.
Address: FRANCES I. MORGAN, care River-
15 side Hotel, 70 Montross Ave., New York
City, N. Y. 15

... folders and cutter, also first-class m...
... wants to make change; good r...

N. Park st., Streator, Ill. 10
SALESMAN wants local or travelling po.

PERSONAL—not particular as to title or territory; proposition must be right and person must be qualified.
ALEXANDER M. BARCLAY, Paducah, Ky. 10
ALEXIS LEMAN—Position desired by man making four languages: can converse fluently in English, J. KUBU 28 15
J. T. CONNETT, O. 15
SHIPPING CLERK OR VALET—Need position on ship. Address **JOHN C. WILSON**, 176 E. 1st St., Cincinnati, O. 15
Education: 4 years' government employment; references. **BURKE**, 5233 Armour Ave., Chicago, Ill. 15
TORREKEEPER who is honest, trustworthy and who can be thoroughly depended upon to work for the interest of others.
General store for lumber company or any other that runs store for profit of company the general manager will be glad to personally furnish first-class references and address. Address **EDBERT THULIN**, 620 Federal Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 15
YOUNG COLLEGE MAN with mechanical engineering training, gas engine, automobile, etc., wants position along mechanical engineering line. Address **RUDOLPH REIDINGER**, 1910 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 15
YOUNG MAN, capable, unmarried, able to do all kinds of housework, experienced gardener and houseman, ad. designing, etc. for greenhouse and ad. designing. Address **GUY**, 30 North La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. 15

st with sewing. MISS A. D. DUNCAN
E. 4th st. South, Salt Lake City

OVERNESS, COMPANION—Refined, educated young lady wishes position: musical

literary branches taught; will travel; for
 them or western states preferred; best
 salary. **TEACHER, AD. PRICE,** 1400
 St. Topeka, Kan. 10

HOW CARD WRITER or **LINE MARKER**
 position; California or Southwest
 preferred; **WANTED ANYWHERE, C.**
WGS, Holden pl., Boston. 15

WITH COLLEGE GRADUATE, teacher
 preferred; 5 summer's experience in
 office office, wants position with mana-
 gement. **MISS AL**
PROFESSOR, 2006 Mason, 10
 Omaha, Neb. 15

SOUTHERN STATES
HELP WANTED—MALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods,
 exclusive illustrated dry goods paper
 wanted; salary and commission; ex-
 press subscriptions on a club basis in
 parts of the country; it is important
 to get **BUTTERICK PUBLISHING**
 to apply; salary and commission. **DRY**
GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-
 one's, the Delinquent and Adventure a
 steady worker can earn good salary.
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING
 Butterick bldg., New York. 24

CANADA — FOREIGN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER desires position, not necessarily in fruit, good English. **FLANK** 14
252, 175 Beatrice st., Toronto, Ont. Can. 14

ENGLISH BOY (144) requires situation, fruit, good English. **F** 10
ELSDON, 14 Argyle st., Alexandria, Scotland. 10

HEAD GARDENER—Practically all breeds, experienced landscaper; used to controlling men; excellent references; England or America. **J. TUNNINGTON**, 10
14, Atholona rd., Waverley, Liverpool, Eng. 10

HIDE AND SKIN BUYER OR SALESMAN—25 years' experience as manager and secretary of a large company in England; best of references; total abstinence; 35 years of age. **F. LEES**, Beacon Chambers, 10
Beacon Rd., London, E.C. 4. 10

SALESMAN, fruit, 25 years' connection with principal buyers in Great Britain, desire higher credentials. **EDWIN PEARSON**, 261 Crooked rd., West Dulwich, London, Eng. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—American woman of experience, wants position as companion and attendant to an elderly lady; references; New England preferred. **MISS ANNETTE M. BROWN**, 229 Talbot st., St. Thomas Ont., Can. 10

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

SPECIALTIES ONCE MORE ATTRACTING MARKET ATTENTION

Studebaker, Sears Roebuck and Westinghouse Electric Move Upward—Standard Securities Very Quiet

LONDON IS FIRM

Attention again was directed this morning to a few specialties when the New York stock market opened for business. Pronounced strength was displayed by Studebaker, Sears Roebuck and Westinghouse Electric during the early sales. These issues have been conspicuously strong in the New York market for some days past.

There was little business in the standard railroad and industrial securities. Prices moved within narrow limits. Trading was very quiet.

Local stocks opened at about last night's closing level.

Business on both exchanges continued very dull throughout the first half of the session. Reading was the most active, after opening up 1/4 at 169 1/2, it receded to 169 1/4, and then rose more than a point. Studebaker showed considerable early strength but lost its gain. It opened up 1/4 at 46 1/2, advanced to 47 1/2, and then dropped 3 points. Sears Roebuck opened up 1/4 at 203 1/2, advanced to 204 1/2, and then dropped 3 points. General Chemical had quite a start. It opened up 11 points at 201 and the next sale was at 215. Westinghouse Electric opened up 1/4 at 88 1/2 and advanced about 89.

"Sox" opened unchanged at 151 1/2 and advanced more than a point. Canadian Pacific opened off 1/4 at 27 1/2 and advanced to 27 3/4 before midday. Consolidated Gas and Lehigh Valley had good gains.

Superior Copper on the local exchange opened unchanged at 46 and declined more than a point. Price changes generally were without significance.

LONDON—The tone at the end of the day's trading was confident but business was not brisk. A steady tone prevailed in gilt edged investments and home rails left off strong at top prices.

Americans moved regularly following the New York market but Canadian Pacific rallied. There was some pressure of Italian securities. Professional operators brought about buoyancy in mines.

Oils showed the favorable influence of a further rise in crude oil in Russia. Copiers were heavy on the metal position. De Beers were 5-8 higher at 19 1/2.

The continental bourses closed irregular.

LONDON—The securities markets displayed firmness, the members of the stock exchange making a show of enthusiasm over the government's big defeat in the Manchester election. Consols were firmer and home rails spurred, pausing later.

American railway shares were steady at above New York parity, but profit-taking was apparent in Canadian Pacific.

Grand Trunk failed entirely to reflect the announcement of the full dividend payment upon the second preference shares.

Mines were being contangoed. Rio Tinto at 7 1/2 showed a loss of 1/2.

Advances in American Writing Paper and Atlantic Coast Line were features of the afternoon trading. Otherwise the market was dull and uninteresting.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain late tonight or Saturday; moderate southeast to south winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Probably rain tonight and Saturday; moderate to brisk southeast and south winds.

The western disturbance is central this morning. It has produced unsettled weather with showers during the last 24 hours from Kansas northwest to Vermont and the lake region southward to the Gulf. The heaviest rainfall reported was 2.56 inches at Montgomery, Ala. It will probably continue to move eastward and produce in this vicinity muggy weather with showers tonight and Saturday. An area of high pressure central over South Dakota is causing cool pleasant weather in the Northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
At 10 a.m. 73; 12 noon 75; 7 p.m. 78
Average temperature yesterday, 71.13-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York.....72 Albany.....50
Buffalo.....74 Pittsburgh.....76
Nashville.....74 Chicago.....78
Washington.....82 Des Moines.....72
Philadelphia.....80 Denver.....78
Jacksonville.....60 St. Louis.....78
San Francisco.....64 Kansas City.....70
Portland, Me.....62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises.....4:45 High water.....
Sun sets.....6:54 Low water.....5:00 p.m.
Length of day.....14:06

BACK BAY BRANCH
State Street Trust Co.
130 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
FREDERICK HINCKLEY EDWARD F. WOODS
HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
22 KILBY ST. AUTOMOBILE, FIRE, LIABILITY, MARINE, BURGULARY AND EVIDENCE DESCRIPTION OF THEFTS, RANSOM AT LOWEST RATES.
Telephone 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498 and 4120 Main

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Am Car Foundry	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	70	70	70	70
Am Can	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Cities	77	77	77	77
Am Car Foundry	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4
Am Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54
Am Ice	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Loco	44	44	44	44
Am Smelting	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Smeit Sec B.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Sugar	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Steel Foundry	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Am T & P	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4
Am Writing P. Co.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Anacosta	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Atchafalaya	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalaya	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
At Coast Line	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Baldwin	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Baldwin	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Balt & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
B R T	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Chino	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Col Fuel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Central Leather	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Central Leather	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Central Leather	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ches & Ohio	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Ches & Ohio	276 1/2	276 1/2	276 1/2	276 1/2
Corn Products	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Chi M & St P.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chi M & St P.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Chi M & St P.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie	54	54	54	54
General Chemical	201	201	201	201
Goldfield	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Gen Electric	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Gen Electric	56	56	56	56
Gen Motor Co.	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Gen Motor Co.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Gen Motor Co.	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Gen Motor Co.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Harvester	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Harvester	19	19	19	19
Harvester	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Harvester	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Harvester	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Harvester	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Harvester	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Harvester	56	56	56	56
Harvester	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Harvester	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Harvester	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Harvester	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Harvester	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Harvester	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Harvester	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Harvester	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Harvester	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Harvester	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Harvester	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Harvester	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Harvester	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Harvester	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Harvester	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Harvester	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Harvester	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Harvester	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Harvester	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Harvester	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Harvester	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Harvester	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Harvester	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Harvester	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Harvester	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Harvester	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Harvester	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Harvester	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Harvester	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Harvester	203 1/2	203 1/2	203 1/2	203 1/2
Harvester	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Harvester	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Harvester	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Harvester	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Harvester	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Harvester	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Harvester	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Harvester	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Harvester	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Harvester	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Harvester	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Harvester	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Harvester	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Harvester	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Harvester	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Harvester	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Harvester	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Harvester	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Harvester	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Harvester	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Harvester	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Harvester	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Harvester	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Harvester	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Harvester	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Harvester	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Harvester	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

AUGUST REPORT ON CROPS MADE PUBLIC TODAY

WASHINGTON—Average condition of corn on Aug. 1, according to the government report issued today, was 80 per cent against 81.5 per cent on July 1 last, 69.6 per cent, on Aug. 1, 1911, and a 10-year average of 82.8 per cent.

The indicated yield per acre is 26 bushels, against 23.9 bushels harvested last year, and 27.1 bushels the 1906-1910 average.

The total indicated production is 2,811,000,000 bushels against 2,531,000,000 bushels harvested in 1911, 2,886,000,000 bushels in 1910, and 2,552,000,000 bushels, the 1906-1910 census figures.

The average condition of spring wheat on Aug. 1 was 90.4 per cent, against 89.3 per cent on July 1 last, 59.8 per cent on Aug. 1, 1911, and 80.3 per cent the 10-year average.

The yield per acre is put at 15.1 bushel, against 9.4 a bushel harvested in 1911, and 13.4 a bushel the 1906-1910 average.

RECORD YIELDS IN IOWA WHEAT

NEW YORK—Iowa is making some record yields in wheat threshing. Secretary McCoy of Warren County Fair, says: "I have traveled over 160 miles of country roads and have heard of no grain threshed that yielded less than 30 bushels to the acre. Within a mile of the station of Wick five threshing outfits were running, trying to get out 23,000 bushels of wheat on a contract at 90 cents a bushel. Twenty-three teams were hauling wheat to the cars.

"At West Monroe the yield was 46 bushels an acre. Near Indianola 47 1/2 bushels were threshed out, and in the vicinity of Sumner 57 bushels were obtained from a tract of nine acres and a field of 80 acres averaged 35 bushels. No such yields were ever obtained in previous seasons. From 40 to 52 bushels an acre is not unusual for wheat, and 45 to 48 bushels for oats."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
SEABOARD AIR LINE	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429
Operating revenue	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429
Operating expenses	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429
Net income	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429	\$1,723,429
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187
Operating revenue	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187
Operating expenses	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187
Net income	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187	\$89,187
SOUTHERN PACIFIC	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Operating revenue	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Operating expenses	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Net income	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

*Decrease.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

	Fourth week July	Fourth week Aug.	Fourth week Sept.	Fourth week Oct.	Fourth week Nov.	Fourth week Dec.	Fourth week Jan.	Fourth week Feb.	Fourth week Mar.	Fourth week Apr.	Fourth week May	Fourth week June	Fourth week July
Gross operating revenue	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000
Operating expenses	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000
Net income	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	Fourth week July	Fourth week Aug.	Fourth week Sept.	Fourth week Oct.	Fourth week Nov.	Fourth week Dec.	Fourth week Jan.	Fourth week Feb.	Fourth week Mar.	Fourth week Apr.	Fourth week May
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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

THE INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Need of Cooperation Among Banking Houses Pointed Out in an Address Before the Newly Formed Organization—Much Corporate Financing

NEW YORK—In an address Thursday before the convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, George B. Caldwell, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, gave in detail the reasons for the formation of such an association. Mr. Caldwell, who is chairman of the organization committee of 30, said among other things:

For the 10 years that I have been identified with investment banking, which broadly speaking, has to do with the organization and distribution of a secured form of credit known as bonds, I have recognized a lack of cooperation among investment banking houses, the value of a better acquaintance, and some benefits that organization might bring to us in the way of the discussion of subjects in which we are most deeply interested, the need for a greater publicity, which the magnitude, likewise the dignity of our business merits, and which unorganized we cannot hope to secure.

Most people, and many bankers outside of the large cities, are unaware of the large amount of capital now employed in this branch of banking and few realize that annually new forms of secured credits aggregating \$1,500,000,000 or \$125,000,000 per month are analyzed, approved, created and distributed by the banking houses of this country that may be classified as investment bankers. This, in itself, is no small responsibility, especially as the form of credit in which we deal usually extends over a period of from five to 50 years, and must, therefore, not only be safeguarded for the present, but until the date of maturity. As now carried on, the bulk of this business is done by less than two thousand banking houses, though the number is annually increasing.

Corporate financing of the past decade reflects a rapid rate of commercial progress in the United States. The Boston News Bureau estimates the requirements for the first half of 1912 for railroads and industrial companies \$1,557,140,000, a gain of 28.6 per cent over the corresponding period of 1911, and this does not include about \$400,000,000 raised by states, cities, towns and other public and quasi public corporations. These figures lend a conception of the stupendous volume of funds required to finance the nation's day-to-day activities in the form of credit largely handled by the investment banker.

The recent report of the comptroller of the currency shows that our national banks alone hold over \$1,000,000,000 in bonds purchased for investments other than government bonds, while our state banks and trust companies hold over \$2,500,000,000 and our insurance companies nearly \$5,000,000,000, taking no account of those held by private banks, trust estates or individuals, which are undoubtedly a great deal more.

To date the integrity of this form of credit has been excellent and the market broadened. Otherwise, the popularity and prevailing rates of interest would not be possible. I do not mean to say there have not been some defaults and some losses, nor do I mean to say it is within the province of human intelligence to entirely eliminate them, yet I assume to say that the time is here when it is our duty to use every means at hand to improve our securities.

I have no desire to specialize at this time, preferring to leave that to the future deliberations of this body. Sufficient it is for me to say that one particular activity from which we could reasonably hope for good results would be the securing of greater uniformity in state laws governing the issuance of municipal securities; likewise the standardization of the laws of the various states creating public service commissions and the issuing of public service securities. We must deal today with many conditions where states make municipal bonds tax-exempt, no two of which are alike; also many laws governing the issuing of special assessment bonds, drainage bonds, levee and reclamation bonds, road bonds issued by districts, municipal and irrigation bonds, and various conditions regarding the debt limit and power to levy and collect taxes, which have today the conflict of the laws of the states that have created public service commissions.

There are very important questions yet unsettled, and until settled the development of our public utilities must vary as the laws vary. No one in this day denies the value to the investing public of investigation and regulation of our great public utilities and it is to be hoped that this subject may receive such attention as will prevent over-capitalization and inflation, but it is a question whether any commission's power should go beyond the protection of the public, as has been attempted in the Fall River Gas Works case. There is today a conflict of the laws of the states and those of the federal government regarding conservation and control of water powers and until settled the development of hydro-electric properties will be greatly retarded. There is also the question of a federal corporation law; at present, business initiative is greatly hampered by the multiplicity of laws governing interstate corporations. Federal law, providing for national incorporation, making interstate corporations subject to uniform requirements with annual reports to be accompanied by a sworn statement, subject to investigation by a federal bureau, it is proposed would greatly improve the quality of our industrial securities and avoid much expense and confusion.

In this age of change of public sentiment and progress and in laying the foundations for the great volume of credit that must certainly follow, too much care cannot be given matters of a legislative character, because with a surplus of ideas there will be a surplus of laws, some of which will of necessity require amendment or repeal. There are also many questions of an academic character that I believe we can from time to time discuss among ourselves, such as the standardization of mortgages for gas and electric properties, street and steam railroads, likewise the value of serial mortgages versus sinking fund mortgages on industrial properties and the character and growth of real estate and building bonds; the question of listed versus unlisted bonds—that is, whether more of our unlisted bonds should not be listed—for the year 1910 only about 35 per cent and in 1911 about 44 per cent of new issues were listed. And finally the matter of the distribution of our securities; what can be done, if anything, to lessen our advertising and selling expenses and make our public offerings entirely reliable and more attractive?

We could, in my judgment, maintain in the office of the secretary a statistical library, which in time would grow to be of much value to our membership on the principle that the more knowledge one has the farther one can see into the future. We might also issue periodically a bulletin on proposed legislation, giving recent court decisions and decisions of public service commissions affecting stocks and bonds issued and about to be issued. Likewise keep our members and the public better informed as to the amount of money lost by investors in bond issues put out either by our own members or by those not members, hoping to correct present abuses and reduce losses to a minimum.

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It is my judgment that the time has come when the business interests of this country are entitled to a hearing. We have recently witnessed the organization of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, and it promises to be of great service and to do much good. Through such an association we can, if organized, expect to receive and to extend some support. Through a greater organization they expect to deal with business problems from a scientific standpoint. Why should not we do so? Unless through one central body we declare our ideas as a unit and express with a common voice the demands for legislation helpful to our business, how shall we get it? The mass of people today looks upon the present situation not only without fear, but with hopefulness. There is, however, a better understanding of finance, and of credits, a new basis for financing, and there is going to be a finer scientific attitude toward public affairs, a deeper desire for truth, a far more sensitive feeling toward human rights and a higher standard of integrity in all business affairs. There will be no destruction of things good, or confiscation of property. But there is a demand that the security for our bond and stock issues should improve and if we form this organization we shall be better prepared to take our share of the responsibility, which progress will require, and we will, I believe, be able to reap that reward which attaches to the legitimate promotion of America's industries.

This is the spirit of modern banking—whether commercial or investment—and is offered to you by your organization committee as a broad basis upon which to build the Investment Bankers Association of America.

Mr. Caldwell has been elected president of the Investment Bankers Association. A. B. Leach, Frank W. Rollins, W. R. Compton, L. B. Franklin and W. S. Hayden were elected vice-presidents. Frederick Fenton was elected secretary, C. E. Williams treasurer.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Herrick & Smith, Essex.
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Melzer of W. H. Walker & Co.; 183 Essex st., room 181.
Butte, Mont.—Ben Myers of Symonds D. Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—A. Cohen of Dan Cohen & Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—L. Cristofani of U. S. Detroit, Mich.—T. H. Jeffries of Crowther, Miller & Co.; Tour.
El Paso, Tex.—R. E. Telphair of U. S. Havana, Cuba.—F. Solari of U. S. Portsmouth, O.—M. Lehman of Lehman & Co.; Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—S. Nicklesburg of Cahn, Nicklesburg & Co.; 125 Lincoln st.
Santiago, Cuba.—Pedro Montane of Montane & Co.; seashore.
Selma, Ala.—A. Meyer of Meyer & Ekan; Adams.
London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. H. Jones of Jones & Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS
Hannibal, Mo.—John Logan; U. S. Leicester, Eng.—Arthur E. Porter; U. S. Leicester, Eng.—F. Cooper; U. S. Leicester, Eng.—W. L. Grant of Thomas Oliver Ltd.; Adams.
London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. H. Jones of Jones & Co.; Essex.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BIG WHEAT CROP IN THIS COUNTRY

As Debt Paying Power Large Yield Will Enable Many Farmers to Meet Obligations of Last Two Years

EUROPEAN PROSPECT

NEW YORK—Primary markets, such as Kansas City and St. Louis, are receiving millions of bushels of wheat every week. Minneapolis is preparing for the flood of northwestern grain, and all are figuring on effects on commercial and financial operations. At 92 cents this crop will be worth \$644,000,000 at Chicago for the balance of the season.

Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma will produce 60,000,000 to 66,000,000 bushels more than last year, according as Kansas yields 94,000,000 or 100,000,000 bushels.

	1912	1911	1910
Kansas	94,000,000	91,000,000	87,000,000
Nebraska	47,000,000	41,000,000	39,000,000
Oklahoma	22,000,000	20,000,000	19,000,000
Total	163,000,000	152,000,000	145,000,000

Crop Expert Snow's estimate is 250,000,000 bushels for Minnesota and the Dakotas and over 300,000,000 for the total Northwest. Owing to excellent threshing returns hard winter wheat is turning out so much better than indicated that he places the winter yield at 407,000,000 bushels, compared with 430,000,000 bushels in 1911:

	1912	1911	1910
Sp. wheat	300,000,000	291,000,000	201,000,000
Wtr. wheat	407,000,000	430,000,000	434,000,000
All wheat	707,000,000	721,000,000	635,000,000

At this reckoning we are to have at least 79,000,000 bushels of wheat more than the average of 1910 and 1911, an increase of 11 per cent. As a debt-paying power this will come as a great boon to those sections where a rather deficient crop of the past two years left many obligations outstanding. It will take much of this season's increased prosperity to pay off back claims; but there will be some left when the entire crop is cashed in if prices hold up.

Prospects in Europe are not so bright as a month ago. Promise of an early export movement is near realization for the first time in several years at this season. That means early liquidation in mercantile and commercial lines. It means good bank deposits in selling localities. It means larger tonnage for railroads in carrying wheat and delivering merchandise. It means more travel and many new projects held back until the crops gave the signal for expansion.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC STRONG

PITTSBURGH—A statement made by a local man with the best sources of information regarding the Westinghouse interests, if borne out by the facts, would explain the strength in Westinghouse Electric common stock, after stating the now well-known fact that earnings of the company are very satisfactory, being at the rate of 15 per cent on the common stock. This man said, "the directors are practically unanimous that the common stock shall be established on a regular dividend basis of at least 6 per cent per annum or possibly a higher rate when the dividend meeting is held in October."

From the same source it is learned that earnings of the Westinghouse Machine Company are running far ahead of this time last year, being at the rate of \$600,000 a month.

VICTORIA FLOATS NOTES IN LONDON

VICTORIA, B. C.—Through its fiscal agents, the Dominion Trusts Company, the city recently floated on the London market treasury notes of a value of \$320,000, being securities issued under numerous local improvement bylaws, says the Colonist.

The notes will be redeemed when the debentures issued under the bylaws are sold.

Pending the disposal of the treasury notes the city has been borrowing money from the Bank of British Columbia, the overdraft at which amounted to over two millions. The bank urged upon the city the necessity of reducing this overdraft, and now that the treasury notes have been floated a substantial reduction can be made.

SIX PER CENT MONEY RATES

CHICAGO—President Lynch of National Bank of the Republic, who has just returned from a four months' visit at Carlsbad, says that "6 per cent money is here. Already our time loans range from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, but demand money remains 4½ per cent. I find conditions vastly improved, and the outlook is splendid. Crops are the best I have ever seen, and so nearly all made that people don't have to worry over climatic vicissitudes. The restless political worry has been no more than usual for this period of a presidential year, and the campaign contains no conceivable menace to business tendencies."

SOUTHERN IRON MARKET ACTIVE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Southern iron market continues to present the same strong front which it has shown for several weeks and which was in that respect in advance of northern iron centers. While some spot iron can still be had for \$11.75, sales as a rule are confined to the level of \$12 on the No. 2 basis.

One large maker acknowledges sale of 15,000 tons for last quarter delivery, all on the basis of \$12. Stocks were still further reduced in July, sales being more than equal to output. Alabama pig iron is not easy to lay hands on, according to testimony of all brokers who are endeavoring to secure it.

One large manufacturer is still out of the market for fourth quarter, and others have no iron on the yards.

Alabama consumption is largely taking care of Alabama output. This has really been the feature of the year's business, especially during the past few months. The steel plants have been busy and the pipe concerns have been and still are enormous consumers of pig iron.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company will soon blow in an additional furnace. It has about disposed of the accumulation of 120,000 tons of pig iron which it had in yards last October, and is now in a good condition to increase output. For several months it has been operating only three of its seven furnaces.

GOOD START FOR RICHMOND'S NEW TRUST COMPANY

RICHMOND—A week ago a charter was granted by the Virginia corporation commission for a new trust company to be known as the Richmond Trust & Savings Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, the principal office to be in this city. The subscription books to the stock were opened at the banking house of John D. Williams & Sons, exactly a week after the granting of charter. The bankers announced that before the close of the day the applications for the stock exceeded \$1,550,000, or 50 per cent in excess of the amount to be allotted.

The promptness with which the stock was subscribed, may justly be taken as indicative of the growth and prosperity of Richmond. It is also expressive of the general prosperity which pervades this section of the country. It is believed that Richmond breaks the record in the matter of raising capital for a new million dollar banking institution in the South, by securing within a week after the granting of the charter, of an over-subscription of 50 per cent for the Richmond Trust & Savings Company.

The extraordinary increase in the business of Richmond is shown to some extent in the expansion in the bank clearings. For 1900 they amounted to \$175,653,845. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1912, the clearings of the Richmond banks were \$413,726,315. Within the same time the deposits increased from less than \$13,000,000 to more than \$43,000,000.

John Skelton Williams, who is to be president of the Richmond Trust & Savings Company, says that the board of directors will probably be selected and announced within the next two weeks, and will include in addition to able and well known local men, strong names selected from a large list of out of town subscribers.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Department of agriculture estimates that improper handling of eggs costs American farmers \$40,000,000 a year.

Imports of textiles into United States during fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to only \$107,000,000, compared with \$172,000,000 a year ago.

Aggregate deposits of England's 14 largest banking institutions on June 30 last were \$599,101,364, compared with \$570,984,714 on the same date last year, an increase of \$28,116,650.

Imports into India during 12 months to March 31 aggregated \$92,383,000, compared with \$86,236,000 in previous year. England shipped 62 per cent of India's imports, and the United States only 3.8 per cent.

New York public service commission has denied application to consolidate a number of independent telephone companies with New York Telephone Company. Reason for refusal was an increase in rates following acquisition of independent by Bell Company.

A new \$5,000,000 cotton goods commission house will probably be established in near future in New York. Summerfield Baldwin will probably be president. Many small southern manufacturers not now represented in commission houses are back of project.

A \$200,000 mortgage securing an issue of 40-year 6 per cent bonds has been filed at St. Louis by St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern. At same time a \$25,000,000 mortgage held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York on issue of improvement bonds has been released.

CAMBRIA STEEL PLANTS ACTIVE

PITTSBURGH—During July the plant of the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown turned out 25 per cent more steel than in any previous month in its history. All of the company's blast furnaces are now operating and three additional open-hearth furnaces now under construction will be fired about Oct. 1.

AMAZING OPTIMISM NOW ENTERTAINED THROUGHOUT WEST

CHICAGO—Business confidence throughout the West is general, and there is no worry, except over threatened congestion of traffic. Continental & Commercial Bank's annual review of crops and business will show as fine crop conditions as could be desired and an amazing optimism in all sections. Business has moved forward so rapidly in many directions that there are scarcely enough men or cars to handle it properly.

Some banks report unusually large remittances to the Southwest and South and some unusually early inquiries from banks in the Northwest, where real financing of crops will begin in three weeks. Midsummer currency shipments have been nearly twice as large as a year ago, although receipts from the country have also shown substantial increase—not enough, however, to prevent a net loss compared with a net gain last midsummer. Large sales of export and cash grain recently contributed to money markets' activity, as real estate and building operations on record scale here have also. Bank clearings have shown consistent increases, total increase for the year to date being about 10 per cent.

Stress is laid on purchasing power of farmers. High prices following last year's short crops sustained the farmer's purchasing power when crops are large. Mail order houses plan expansion of facilities for that reason. Evidence of it has been seen by farm implement people. Prices on leading merchandise are strengthening and there are no burdensome supplies. Wholesalers receive many orders and most cheerful talk from traveling men. Retail business is good for the season and better than a year ago.

Traffic is heavy in all directions and July gross should be better than June, actually, and by comparison with June. General loadings have been on an increasing scale and now the great offering of new grain is being received. July net should also be more favorable, as many managers succeeded in reducing transportation cost. Operating conditions were good and traffic had not reached proportions beyond capacity to handle it comfortably.

ESTIMATE YIELD OF COTTON CROP

NEW YORK—Cotton gossip is again estimating yields in terms of averages. "But an average cotton crop owing to the high record of last year, is good deal larger," says a spinner, "that the average for a corresponding period prior to 1911." Including 1911, the past five years give Alabama an average of 1,300,000 bales, Georgia an average of 2,310,000 bales and Mississippi an average of 1,325,000 bales. South Carolina ranks slightly under this at 1,235,000 bales. How these compare with last season's yield, as reported by the census office in running bales, is shown in the following table:

	Bales	Crop of 5-yr. aver.	1911	Increase
Alabama	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	430,000
Georgia	2,310,000	2,310,000	2,310,000	564,000
Mississippi	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	124,000
South Carolina	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	407,000

Decrease.
Predictions of an average crop based on the past five years call for 12,800,000 bales. If this estimate of yield is carried out, Texas will be expected to produce fully one-third of the total. Last year that state furnished 4,207,000 bales against 3,073,000 the year before. Most forecasts hold the view that Mississippi and Georgia are likely to fall below average for this year's yield, and that Alabama is probably also in the doubtful column.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues slow of sale and the market remains dull, with the undertone easy, and the spot quotation has been reduced to 45½¢ per yard.

Rosin—Business continues of limited volume and wholly routine, but the general market is fairly steady in tone, without quotable change in prices. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$8.55, Gen Sam E \$8.65, graded B \$8.70, D \$7.87, F \$7.33, G \$7.40, H \$7.45, I \$7.50, K \$7.60, M \$7.70, N \$7.85, WG \$8.15, WW \$8.30.

Tar and pitch—Continued quiet conditions prevail, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4@4.25 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 33s. 3d. Rosina, common, 16s. 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine weak at 32s. American standard quiet at 16s. 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s. 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$8.20; spirits, machine, firm at 41½¢. Turpentine firm at \$2.10; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.75; virgin, \$4.75.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 41c. Sales 80, receipts 948, stocks 86,896. Rosin firm. Sales 2717, receipts 3070, stock 116,040. Prices: WW \$7.70, WG \$7.45, N \$7.25, M \$8.90@7.10, K \$8.80@6.90, I \$8.70@6.75, H \$8.65@6.70, G \$8.60@6.65, F \$8.55@6.65, E \$8.50@6.55, D \$8.45, B \$8.40.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEEL TRADE IS MOST PRONOUNCED

Striking Feature of Last Month's Business Was Continued Activity During a Period That Is Usually Quiet—Prices Tend Upward

Perhaps at no time has the improvement that has taken place in the steel trade this year been so apparent as it was in July. This was not due so much to the fact that progress was any more rapid in that month, but that it had then reached the point where it was very noticeable to observers outside the trade. Moreover, the publication of the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation and of the Lackawanna Steel Company serve to throw into marked contrast the first and second quarters of the year.

Another noticeable feature was that, although the period in review is one normally dull in the steel as in other industries, there was no let-up in consumption in July; this, notwithstanding the extremely large demand of the first six months of 1912 which, it was then generally believed, would be followed by a temporary lull in buying. If further indications are to be relied on, it does not seem likely that there will be any marked diminution in the demand until well into next year.

The demand was general and affected all lines of steel although the heaviest buying was in bars, plates and shapes. The revival of building operations in all sections of the country had created an immense demand for structural steel. A number of large orders were closed during the month, the most important being the contract for the steel work of the Adams Express building and the Biltmore hotel. An order for a railway bridge in Japan, requiring 8000 tons, was placed with the American Bridge Company early in July. Inquiries for about 250,000 tons of steel for the building of subway and elevated structures in New York were sent out late in the month by the Brooklyn & Interborough Rapid Transit Company. There is also a large amount of similar business pending in the western markets.

Railroad buying showed decided signs of revival and a number of important inquiries for rolling stock and motive power as well as rails, were announced. Cars ordered in July amounted to 21,100, bringing the total for the seven months to 120,256. For locomotive concerns July was the best month experienced in a number of years insofar as new business is concerned, 644 engines, being ordered, bringing the seven months' total to 2744, compared with 2850 ordered during the entire calendar year 1911. Rail buying was comparatively light, a total of only 118,000 tons of rails being announced placed in July compared with the first half of the year as follows: January 445,000, February 161,800, March 236,300, April 314,000, May 200,000, June 202,000. The railroads, however, are stated to be now figuring on the 1913 rail requirements and a large volume of new business is pending. In the meantime, rail mills are nearly all booked well ahead, and in some cases are unable to take orders for delivery during the third quarter. Orders for 15,000 tons of rails have been reported since Aug. 1.

Foreign interests placed an order for three vessels, with Cramps late last month. In no line has the activity been more pronounced this year than in shipbuilding. The Maryland Steel Company has its full capacity for ship construction engaged over two years ahead and other concerns are equally busy. The large plate requirements from this source and from car and locomotive construction has created an unusual demand for that class of steel.

Merchant pipe, tubes, tin plates, wire, galvanized sheets and minor products have shared in general betterment. A large demand from jobbers is reported. In this connection it may be noted that foreign manufacturers of tin plates are growing alarmed at the invasion of markets they had hitherto thought exclusively their own by American exporters.

Price advances have been frequent and have affected practically all lines. Bars, plates and shapes were advanced twice during July, bars going from \$27 to \$29 a ton and plates and shapes from \$28 to \$30. Pipe and tube prices increased \$2. Galvanized sheets, bar iron, wire and other products also made increases steadily for some time. A comparison

of prices as of Aug. 1, 1912 and Aug. 1, 1911, follows:

PIG IRON AND BILLETS DOLLARS PER TON	Aug. 1 July 1 Nov. 22 Aug. 1	1912	1912	1911	1911
F'dry No. 2, Phila.	\$13.95	\$15.50	\$14.90	\$15.00	
F'dry No. 2, Birm.	12.00	11.25	12.50	10.00	
Basic, E. P.	15.75	15.50	14.50	14.50	
Bessemer, Pitts.	13.40	15.15	14.90	15.90	
Gray Forge, Pitts.	14.15	13.90	13.40	13.90	
Bessemer billets, Pitts.	21.50	21.50	19.00	21.00	
Op-hearth bits, Pitts.	22.00	21.50	18.50	21.00	
FINISHED STEEL, CENTS PER LB.					
Bessemer rails, Pitts.	1.25	1.25	1.05	1.25	
Steel bars, Pitts.	1.30	1.25	1.05	1.25	
Plates & ships, Pitts.	1.35	1.30	1.10	1.35	
Wire nails, Pitts.	1.65	1.60	1.50	1.70	
Wire, Pitts.	1.45	1.40	1.30	1.50	
Sheets black No. 28	2.00	1.90	1.85	2.06	

In comparing prices of Aug. 1, 1912, and of the same date last year this essential difference should not be lost sight of. The outlook was considered gloomy last year and lower prices were expected. Today mills are operating at as high a rate as possible, sentiment is cheerful, and not only are higher prices looked for very shortly, but consumers are willing to pay premiums, in some cases as much

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ENORMOUS NUMBER
OF YEOMEN HOLDERS
SOUGHT IN ENGLAND

Lord Lansdowne's Idea of
Land Reform Is Described
in Speech as a System
of Peasant Proprietorship
VIEW IS UNIONIST

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The speech delivered by Lord Lansdowne at the annual meeting of the Rural League, summarized the attitude of the Unionist party to land reform.

The Labor party, having committed themselves to land nationalization, and the Liberals being apparently in favor of the taxation of land values, it was inevitable that a Unionist leader should review the policy of his party.

Lord Lansdowne's view is simply that Mr. Wyndham's Irish land act should with certain qualifications, be made to run on both sides of St. George's channel. Instead of taxing land values, instead of transferring the land bodily to the nation, Lord Lansdowne would create an enormous number of yeoman holders, on the Irish lines. Such a policy, of course, is a new departure. It means the virtual obliteration of the squire, and English country life would be a fundamental change of extraordinarily wide effect. The creation of a body of yeoman farmers, no longer tenants, but owners, would be so conservative in tendency that at least one cabinet minister has opposed it in advance.

The speaker declared that it might come as a surprise to his hearers that two-thirds of the farmers in England held less than 50 acres of land. He proposed to go much further than this, and to start what would really be a system of peasant proprietorship. He quoted the famous saying of a French minister that a small proprietor is the center of gravity of the rural population and insisted that wherever peasant proprietorship had come, changes for the better had been easily recognizable.

Lord Lansdowne himself is, of course, only anxious to see the new system gradually and carefully put into operation. The old land tenure, he declared, he believed to have been thoroughly sound and satisfactory, still, it was giving way all round. The great estates were gradually being broken up into farms of larger or smaller dimensions, owing to the inability of the owners to bear the charges on their estates. When the wealth of the country shifted from the hands of the land owners into those of the manufacturers, it became impossible for the old system to survive, and since it was doomed, he declared his belief in the substitution for this old system of a vast body of yeoman owners, capable of getting the best possible value from the soil.

COTTON GINNING PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India.—A syndicate has been formed in Bombay to start a new cotton ginning enterprise in Sind. The intention at present is to erect two small factories, one at Mirpur Khas and the other at either Jacobabad or Shikarpur.

DR. SOLF VISITS CAPE COLONY

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Dr. Solf, German colonial secretary, is paying a visit to Cape Colony accompanied by his wife.

QUEST FOR BURIED TREASURE
IS BEING LED BY TWO WOMEN

The following special message throws further light on the treasure-seeking expedition to one of the Cocos islands which was described in a recent Porto Rican despatch to the Monitor.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The search for buried or submerged treasure always appeals forcibly to the adventurous human mind, so that when it is stated that yet another expedition is setting forth for the lonely island of Cocos it is a matter of no surprise, for here there is supposed to be a cave filled with pirate treasures of fabulous worth.

The only new thing about this quest is the fact that two women are taking a leading part in the expedition. Having spent some months last year on Cocos, an island 500 miles west of Panama, in search of the whereabouts of the famous cave, they believe themselves to be in full, yet sole possession of the key to the situation.

The romance of Cocos began more than a century ago, when the notorious pirate Bonita, being supposed to have captured 21 millions sterling of Mexican treasure was further supposed to have found a safe cache for it on this tiny island. No less than 20 expeditions elaborately equipped, and possibly some hundreds of others, have invaded this

EMPLOYERS IN INDIA NEEDING
WORKERS AS MONEY IS NO LURE

Typical hamlet in Bengal, to which the coolies cling rather than move to the industrial centers

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—To visitors to the great industrial centers on the eastern side of India it is a surprise to hear the almost universal complaint of shortness of labor which comes alike from the jute mills, tea gardens, coal mines, cotton mills, and other employers of coolie labor, although all these industries are offering good wages either in the midst of populations which are among the densest in the world or are recruiting labor from over half India in their efforts to obtain their requirements.

In spite of the fact that so many of India's inhabitants live on the verge of poverty from a monetary point of view these industries are nevertheless unable to attract sufficient labor, and there seems so little likelihood of their being able to do so for some time to come that although the labor obtainable is, compared with the European standard, cheap, the question of labor-saving machinery is engaging much attention.

The great difficulty employers have to face is that the coolies, excepting those of a few castes, have no strong desire for money, as their tastes for the gratification of which cash is required are small. Thus it is no easy matter to attract coolies from their homes to the workshop, for given a cane-walled, thatched hut in a village near a piece of water with rice land close by, such as typified in the accompanying picture of a Bengal village, a coolie would generally prefer, if not the owner of a small plot of land, to work for the local money lender and get his supplies from him rather than leave his home.

Many thousands of men who do congregate in the industrial centers leave their wives and families at home and

see them but once a year or even less until they have saved enough funds to buy a piece of land or some cows, when they at once return to their homes.

In face of this indifference to money the employer is helpless, for a rise in wages in the hope of attracting labor has often been found to have the effect of causing the workers to work less, as they earn their requirements more easily, and those who have taken their wives and families to the work centers, instead of working six days a week take a couple of days' leave.

This state of affairs of course will not last, and already the working classes are showing signs of increasing their cash expenditure, but the effect on the labor markets will not be felt yet awhile, and meantime employers are heavily handicapped in the development of the trade of the country.

NEWSPAPER BOYS
OF DUBLIN ENJOY
ANNUAL OUTING

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The newspaper boys of Dublin have a kind friend who provides them each summer with a treat, usually inviting them to spend the afternoon in a suburban garden where amusements are provided, and to which they are conveyed by special trams. This year the same friend chartered a smart little pleasure steamer, and took the boys for a cruise round Dublin bay in the Audrey. They had a good meal and were amused in various ways, while a band made cheerful music for them.

FAMOUS ROMAN EARTHWORKS
IN BRITAIN IS NOW FOR SALE

(Special to the Monitor)
DORCHESTER, Eng.—The fact that Maiden castle is in the market has made the acquisition of that famous stronghold a possibility to the nation.

Maiden castle is one of the finest earthworks in the world, and almost unquestionably the greatest in Britain. It lies some two miles from Dorchester, and is regarded as the old Dunium of Ptolemy, the capital of the Durotriges. In the pre-Roman days, it must have been not merely an intrenchment, but a city, and it was without doubt utilized by the Romans when they occupied Great Britain.

Close by it lie the Maumbury rings,

the famous Roman amphitheater, and no doubt in the early days before Dorchester came into being, it was a great center of the civilization of those days. In shape it is an irregular oval, covering 120 acres, and defended by three tiers of ramparts with intervening ditches. The principal entrances are in the east and west, and these are protected by a complicated arrangement of earthworks. It was a mammoth and marvelous piece of the engineers' work of the period, and after all these centuries, the great hill stands up in its stupendous massiveness, against the sky, in a way that has been described in a well-known passage, by Thomas Hardy, in one of his numerous descriptions of Wessex.

Not very many miles away, on the edge of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, is another Celtic stronghold of the same nature, but considerably smaller. Today, it reaches up out of the deep lanes which surround it, by the little village of Cadbury, and is regarded in the neighborhood as one of the numerous claimants to the honor of Arthur's castle of Camelot.

AUSTRALIA'S VOICE HEARD

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A resolution previously adopted by the House of Representatives, has now been unanimously carried by the commonwealth Senate to the effect that "In the opinion of this House any system of bonus or rebate of the canal dues to American shipping using the Panama canal would be detrimental to the interests of Australia."

EURASIANS MAY BE UNIT

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA, India.—The idea of having special regiments in the Indian army for Eurasians has found many a supporter in the past, and now a committee, presided over by the adjutant-general, is to sit in Simla to consider the question of raising a Eurasian unit for military service in India.

AUSTRALIA SPENDS FREELY

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Federal expenditure has increased at a rapid rate recently. In 1910 it amounted to £7,000,000, whereas in 1912 it has risen to £16,000,000.

UNIONISTS CAPTURE
N. W. MANCHESTER
FORMERLY LIBERAL

NEW YORK.—In a despatch to the New York Herald from Manchester, England, it is stated that the Unionists gained a seat in the House of Commons by the election of their candidate for the Northwest division of Manchester to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir G. Kemp. Sir John Randles defeated Gordon Hewart, the Liberal candidate, by 5573 votes to 4371.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England.—By far the most interesting by-election of late years will take place during this month in northwest Manchester. Sir George Kemp has resigned his seat, partially for business reasons, but more probably because of his disagreement with the policy of the present cabinet.

Sir George Kemp was once a Unionist, sitting for the Heywood division of Lancashire. When Mr. Chamberlain carried the Unionist party with him into a declaration for tariff reform, Sir George Kemp separated himself from the party, and left Parliament. When he appeared again, it was as a Liberal free-trader for northwest Manchester.

Northwest Manchester had, for many years, been represented by Sir William Houldsworth, as a Conservative. When, in the election of 1906, he withdrew, the Unionist candidate, Joynton Hicks, found himself opposed by Winston Churchill. It was the year of the great debacle, and Winston Churchill carried the seat by 1241 votes.

Two years later, Joynton Hicks had his revenge. Mr. Churchill was compelled to offer himself for reelection, on accepting the appointment of president of the Board of Trade. There was a three-cornered contest, in which the Social Democrat only managed to poll 270 votes, and in which Joynton Hicks beat Winston Churchill by 493 votes. In January, 1910, Mr. Churchill having in the meantime entered the lists against Joynton Hicks, and carried the seat by a majority of 783 votes. Though, however, Sir George Kemp had separated himself from the Unionist party on the question of the tariff reform, he had not given up his opinions on the subject of home rule. The result was that the introduction of the government home rule bill this year brought him into antagonism with his party. He spoke against the bill, and refrained from voting in its favor, and, as the result of this, determined to resign. Considerable pressure was brought to bear on him to at least delay his resignation, but he has decided to at once relinquish his seat.

SUCCESS DESCRIBED
OF APPRENTICESHIP
SCHEME IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A meeting of the governors and members of the National Institution of Apprenticeship was held recently at the Fishmongers' hall, when prizes were distributed for work shown at the exhibition held during November last, and indentures handed over to those who had successfully completed their apprenticeship.

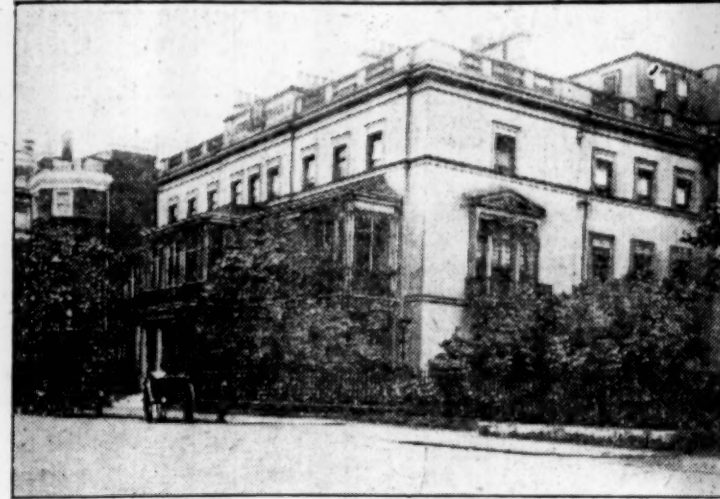
The Earl of Portsmouth, who presided on this occasion, said that, thanks to the efforts of the society, 230 boys and girls had been bound apprentices during the year, bringing up the total number to 1230 apprenticed to different masters in as many as 130 different skilled trades. Only 20 indentures, or 2 per cent of the whole number, had had to be cancelled, a fact which gave a striking illustration of the great care and consideration with which the masters and boys had been brought together.

There had been a great increase in the number of applications, and sometimes as many as 80 had to be dealt with in a week. The principle of apprenticeship, his lordship concluded, was to find out and develop individual skill and individual energies, to recognize the true and mutual dependence of capital and labor, and to bring into our commercial life that personal element which is so essential, and so vital to success in any commercial or industrial enterprise.

ANCIENT PLATE
FOUND IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

DACCA, India.—While digging at the village of Belano a native recently came across a copper plate measuring 10 inches by 9 inches bearing a Sanskrit inscription incised in Bengali characters of the eleventh century. There were altogether 51 lines of writing, of which 26 have been deciphered. From these it appears that the inscription records the grant to a Brahmin of a piece of land, the date it bears belonging to an era started by King Bhojavarman, by whom the grant was made.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR BUYS
HOME IN PARK LANE, LONDON

Dudley house, purchased by Whitelaw Reid, which may be used as United States embassy

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Whitelaw Reid has purchased Dudley house, and when his tenancy of Dorchester house expires he will remove there. Should he at that period still be American ambassador he will use Dudley house as the embassy; on the other hand, should he, by any chance, have ceased to be ambassador, Dudley house will simply become his private residence.

Dudley house, like Dorchester house, stands in Park lane, a little further north than the latter. It was the residence of the eccentric Earl of Dudley who was secretary for foreign affairs in the administration of Canning. A few years ago it was sold to Mr. Robinson, the South African banker, who in turn has disposed of it to Whitelaw Reid.

OUTLOOK IN STATE
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
CALLED PROMISING

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The outlook for the future in all departments of trade is distinctly encouraging. The revenue for the financial year 1910-1911 exceeded the expenditure by £173,000, and the receipts for the first nine months of the present year were greater than the amount for the corresponding period of the previous 12 months by £80,087.

The history of the railways during recent years has been one of steady progress. The length of lines open in South Australia last year was 1935 miles; there are now nearly 300 miles in course of construction; and the building of several new lines in various parts of the state has been recommended by royal commissions. The net revenue earned in 1910-1911 was equal to £581 per cent on the capital expenditure, so that, besides being a valuable asset to the state, the railways are also a profitable undertaking.

The value of the wheat grain and hay crop last season is estimated at £5,410,000; and in the season just concluded a record in apple exportation was established. A vigorous works policy is now being pursued by the government, and the surveying of wheat-growing lands preparatory to settlement is being pushed on with as rapidly as possible.

ANCIENT CONDUIT PRESENTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The old white conduit which formerly supplied water to the Grey Friars monastery at Bloomsbury, has been presented by the Duke of Bedford to the London museum, where it will be reerected shortly.

MYSORE TO TEACH FARMING

(Special to the Monitor)
BANGALORE, India.—The Mysore government has decided to open an agricultural school at Bangalore, and a sum of 25,000 rupees is to be provided in this year's budget for the purpose. It is intended primarily to train the sons of landholders to work their own land.

CHEESE GUESSED IS FEAT IN
ANCIENT CITY RESTAURANT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—When, on the afternoon of July 20, the chairman of the fish ordinary at Simpson's restaurant rose and announced that the cheese had been guessed, there was untold excitement in that oldest of city restaurants.

The Oedipus of the Sphinx cheese proved to be John Longley, who, having been a patron of the restaurant for 55 years, has at last succeeded in accomplishing what is regarded almost as the impossible. Nine times only in the last 20 years has the cheese been guessed, and when it is realized that the successful candidate has to state the height, girth and weight of it, the average of chances against a correct answer will be apparent.

In the present instance, Mr. Longley was aided by the fact that there were

NEW COLLISION MAT
TESTED ON OUSE IS
SEEN SATISFACTORY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—W. F. Beart of Godmanchester is the inventor of a new form of collision mat which he maintains will adequately prevent the rush of water in a hole made in a vessel below the water line.

A demonstration of the invention was given before Admiral Carden, Mr. Pretyman, M. P., and other gentlemen interested in naval matters. The ship was represented by a barrier constructed in a lock on the Ouse with a head of water of 4½ feet. The leak took the form of a hole of about six feet square in the barrier. The experiments carried out proved to be satisfactory.

The invention consists of two parts, the one being a series of metal tubes separated by rigid rods in such a manner that they form a light and collapsible framework composed of flat sections, easily folded up. The tubes are also connected by a number of steel wires. It is proposed that this framework should be carried either folded or suspended from davits until required for use. In the event of the appliance being used, the framework is lowered and allowed to unfold automatically by the release of the lower portion.

The second part of the invention consists of a mat somewhat larger than the framework but fitted with weights at one end so that as soon as the fastenings are released it unrolls itself automatically down the framework which supports it against the pressure of the water rushing in. At the conclusion of the experiments, which proved the efficacy of the invention, provided it was worked in a satisfactory manner, the inventor showed how it was possible to turn the framework into a raft with the aid of a sheet or some canvas.

NEW SOUTH WALES
ORGANIZES FISHING

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—J. B. Grane has been appointed by the New South Wales government as principal inspector of the state fisheries. It is believed that the fishing industry will be a great national asset when properly organized. There are about 250 different kinds of fish for food, some of them swarming in overwhelming abundance. The Australian pilchard, which is practically the same as the sardine of commerce, is found in New South Wales in enormous shoals, and many thousands of pounds might be made out of its capture annually.

AUSTRALIANS WANT SQUADRON

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The city councils of the capitals of the various states of the commonwealth are cooperating in inviting a British naval squadron to visit Australia.

PRINCE KATSURA IS
SAID TO HAVE ONLY
DEFERRED HIS TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Prince Katsura, the former and future prime minister of Japan, whose proposed journey to Europe caused so much comment, had scarcely reached St. Petersburg when he retraced his steps. The tour is not, it is stated, abandoned, but merely postponed.

Although semi-official sources declare the prince's journey was undertaken in the capacity of a private gentleman and the Japanese embassy here stated that there was an entire absence of political motives, the general opinion was that Prince Katsura's visit to St. Petersburg was connected with a new agreement between Russia and Japan and a partition of Manchuria and Mongolia. Germany is naturally keenly interested in this question and there has even been a rumor in authentic circles of another triple alliance, Russia, Germany and Japan.

The statesman's coming was awaited with much eagerness; he was expected in October, but the date is now quite uncertain. Prince Katsura is not an utter stranger to Germany; he held the post of military attaché to the first Japanese embassy in 1875 after the founding of the German empire, and remained in that capacity, with the rank of major, for three years. In 1883 he paid a second visit to Berlin with the Japanese minister of war, General Oyama. Since that time he has not seen the Prussian capital, so that when he does come he will scarcely recognize it.

PLANS FOR DELHI SUBMITTED

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA, India.—The Delhi town planning experts have submitted their full report, which it is understood has been accepted by the government. All that remains, therefore, to enable their recommendations to be put into execution is the approval of the secretary of state for India.

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THE HOME FORUM

MRS. MALAPROP ON WOMAN'S LEARNING

EDUCATIONAL methods and the very subjects so long considered indispensable to the cultivated man are very much under fire just now. Nowadays it is refreshing to see that the question of what is best for youth to study is seldom debated on a ground of mental differences between men and women. That women need the same mental discipline and furnishing that men do, with only the differentiation that must come to each according to the choice of an occupation, is a pretty generally accepted idea. Therefore, it is reassuring and encouraging, as well as amusing, to glance at the cultural status of women 150 years ago or so, as hinted in the mirth of Sheridan's "Rivals."

It will be remembered that Sheridan is giving a careful catalogue of the books read at that time by the young miss in her boudoir. Smollet is much in evidence, and Sterne is there; but most of the authors are lost to fame today, save as their memory is preserved in Sheridan's pages. When Lydia hears the approach of Sir Anthony Absolute and her aunt, the celebrated Mrs. Malaprop, she bids her maid hide the story books and put the solid tomes in evidence, though she is concerned, no doubt, to discover that the "Whole Duty of Man" is full of lace left a-pressing and regrets the arrangement of the lace. Mrs. Chapman's letters for the "Improvement of the Mind" and Fordyce's Sermons are laid open on the table, and Lord Chesterfield's letters, admonishing his son, are put into Lydia's hand.

But Sir Anthony guesses the presence of the other books, since he has seen Lydia's maid at the library. Lydia demurs over the projected marriage, and

Sir Anthony very severely says: "It is not to be wondered at, madame—all this is the natural consequence of teaching girls to read." If he had a thousand daughters not one of them should be taught even the alphabet. Mrs. Malaprop reproaches him as being "an absolute misanthrope," and presently the gentleman defines the limits of a proper education for his wife. He says that the extent of her erudition should consist in knowing her simple letters, "without their mischievous combinations," and the summit of her arithmetic to "count as far as 20"; the first, as he tells Mrs. Malaprop, would enable her to work A. A. upon his linen, and the latter would be quite sufficient to prevent her giving him a stock No. 1 and a shirt No. 2.

Mrs. Malaprop herself is a type, no doubt, of the would-be learned woman of her day, perhaps a woman who had been forbidden right means to education, or perhaps she is shown in the lens through which men of Sir Anthony's stamp in those days chose to view a woman who had read anything more than her household account book. Mrs. Malaprop says:

"Observe me, Sir Anthony. I would by no means wish a daughter of mine to be a progeny of learning. I don't think so much learning becomes a young woman. For instance I would never let her meddle with Greek or Hebrew or algebra, or simony or fluxions, or paradoxes, or such inflammatory branches of learning. . . . but I would send her at nine years old to a boarding school in order to learn a little ingenuity and artifice. Then, sir, she should have a supercilious knowledge in accounts; and as she grew up I would have her instructed in geometry, that she might

know something of the contagious countries; but above all, Sir Anthony, she should be mistress of orthodoxy, that she might not mispell and mispronounce words so shamefully as girls usually do; and likewise that she might reprehend the true meaning of what she is saying. This, Sir Anthony, is what I would have a woman know; and I don't think there is a superstitious article in it."

Higher Use for Motion Pictures

HOW history repeats itself is hinted in a sketch published lately in the Woman's Home Companion of a dream of a possible motion picture church service for the people who seldom go to church. In the old days the drama began as an illustration of the Bible stories for the masses of the people who could not read and who had no books anyway, for books were manuscripts and few and far between. Then the spectacles of various events told of in the Bible were set forth with exactly the end in view that is now proposed, namely to teach the people in an attractive way to think about things which they otherwise would not think of and to learn lessons from these impressive illustrations which others get from their reading of the Bible or hearing its truths taught in the pulpit.

The originator of this idea—which however, has not yet been put into practice—would have some one at hand to expound the pictures and to make clear the moral teaching involved. The pictures should be under the close censorship of ministers of the churches, just as the quarterly Bible lessons are, and if handled with the proper reverence, the writer thinks a helpful familiarity with the histories and parables that have such vital meanings would be established. This proposition is of course quite in line with the work of many modern playwrights who are reviving on the stage the old religious plays or new ones with the same central purpose, of bringing the ideals of the Bible into a telling representation before the people.

Favored Subject for Artists of Japan



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
TORII AT MIYAJIMA, JAPAN

THE famous torii at Miyajima is always interesting, but is seen at its best at high tide, when its clear reflection can be seen in the quiet waters. This torii is a favored subject of the Japanese artist, and one sees it not only in pictures, but as a motive in various decorative schemes. Miyajima is a sacred island and according to the Japanese idea is one of the San-kei or "three chief sights" of Japan. At the foot of the thickly wooded hills are the temples dedicated to Shinto goddesses and in the maple bowered valleys are the inns and tea houses which offer refreshment to the many pilgrims. At the highest point on the island, almost 2000 feet, a wonderful and impressive view of the inland sea can be had. No tourist fails to visit this lovely spot.

CHANGED ROLE OF RULING CHIEF IN INDIA

TO the many phrases that have become obsolete it is evident that another must be added. "The changeless East" is changing rapidly. China, hitherto considered one of the most conservative of countries, has followed the earlier example of Japan, and India, possibly the most conservative of all, is visibly moving with the times. By this it is not meant that the motor car is displacing the horse and trap as a means of locomotion, nor that electric light installations are springing up in many directions; the change is far deeper. Whether this change can be regarded in any way as general, it would be rash to say, for it is to be suspected that the Indian ryot (cultivator) proceeds on the even tenor of his way in much the same manner as before. Among the educated classes, however, increasing signs of changed ideas are evident, and these are manifested in many directions, political, industrial and social.

An interesting contribution to the last

named phase of the subject is made by the Simla correspondent of the London Morning Post. The ruling chief, he says, makes his appearance in Simla more regularly than he did. He stays longer and is more in evidence during his stay. Though he has little as a rule to say to ladies, he is apparently happy and comfortable among the men of British official and military society. Fortunately for his dignity he has not yet discarded his own head dress; otherwise he dresses as a rule like an Englishman and makes an uncommonly good appearance, mounted on the mail. In one or two instances he brings the ladies of his family with him and permits them to appear. Even that most conservative figure, the minor oriental potentate, is adapting himself to the new conditions. Although circumstances and traditions conspire with court officials to keep him as he is, the new interests that come with the training of the English tutor are having their due effect.

The great ruling chieftains, the correspondent continues, who run progressive states on competitive lines, take special trains and steamers, encourage aeroplaning, and are known in the courts of Europe, hardly come to the hill capital except at the invitation of the viceroy. From these to the little hill rana, the grades and importances are many and various; perhaps only in the foreign office do they know and count them all. The foreign office is their stepmother, but not, apparently, quite so austere a stepmother as formerly. It is still necessary, if a ruling chief desires to visit Simla, that he should obtain permission through the political officer attached to his state. He must still fill up a form stating whether his business there is

public or private, how long he wishes to remain, and what establishment he proposes to take with him; but fewer difficulties are found nowadays in the carrying out of the project. The fact is that Simla is still a place of contracted accommodation, and its mountain roads are so narrow that only three carriages, the viceroy's, the lieutenant-governor's, and the commander-in-chief's, are permitted in the station. Naturally there are no motors or even bicycles, and all the world rides, walks, or is trundled about in rickshaws. Even divisional commanders and imperial German consuls submit to this humiliation.

The native chieftain, it was found, had a truly oriental propensity for accompanying himself by a retinue worthy of his dignity, and as long as this fashion prevailed the foreign officer regarded with sternness any proposal to visit Simla; and, in view especially of oriental human nature, it would doubtless be impossible entirely to rescind the regulations governing such visits. Now, however, that the ruling chief is increasingly assuming the habits and behavior of an English gentleman, the anomalies and difficulties of his ascents to the hill capital are disappearing, and it would not be surprising, the correspondent adds, if he became before very long a distinct feature of the social life of the place. It is every day more clearly recognized, he concludes, that administrative success depends increasingly upon cordial and sympathetic relations between the two races; and it is obvious that the Indian nobility, under the more liberal conditions which are rapidly prevailing among them, offer at least one nucleus for such improved understanding.

POPULAR CONCERTS IN PARIS

THE inauguration of the series of classical concerts at popular prices under the direct patronage of the French government, with the aim of bringing the best in art within the reach of all, resulted in one of the greatest manifestations of approval ever witnessed in Paris, says a writer in the New York Sun.

When Andre Messager, the greatest of French conductors, raised his baton for the commencement of the Saint-Saens symphony in its minor key, the spectacle in the newly arranged Trocadero hall was really wonderful. Thousands

of people packed the amphitheater and galleries and hundreds of others were battling outside with the police for admittance.

Not a seat was vacant, not a corner to stand in was unoccupied, and yet the program was purely classical, with the great orchestra of the professors of the Conservatoire under Messager's leadership as interpreters, aided by a chorus of 600 voices led by the best singers from the opera, and at the organ Borner, Guilman's successor.

The concert was purely musical, purely artistic, undisturbed by the distracting appearing of stars, a la Barnum, and the atmosphere there was a delight to music lovers. The eclecticism of the program was another extraordinary indication of the broadness of the French public, for it comprised in addition to the Saint-Saens the "Fidelio" by Richard Strauss (the first rendition in Paris) and the Symphony with chorus (opus 125) by Beethoven.

Utah's Lofty Mountains

The Uinta range is one of the most impressive in the United States. King's peaks tower above great canyons and capacious amphitheaters, reaching a height of 13,400 and 13,408 feet. Mount Emmons is but slightly less elevated, with an altitude of 13,428 feet, while many other peaks rise above 13,000 feet. Considered in its past and present, the region of the Uinta mountains is a wonderful country, deeply interesting geologically, of great economic importance, picturesque, beautiful. Traveling westward over the Union Pacific route, after long miles of commonplace scenery, the Uintas loom up grandly, while features of beauty are the innumerable lakes and meadows made possible by the glacial scouring.—Leslie's.

He who knows himself and others
Here will also see
That East and West, like brothers,
Parted ne'er shall be. —Goethe.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Cats and Their Friends

Cats have been known to form unusual attachments. Squirrels, rabbits, chickens and even rats have been adopted by many a motherly puss and cared for by her with all the tenderness that she would bestow upon her own.

Still another interesting feline is the one which belongs to a family in Wellesley, Mass. This cat has formed a friendship with one of the bluejays on the place and the two play with each other by the hour on the lawn, the bird making playful dashes at the cat, who apparently greatly enjoys the proceedings.—Our Dumb Animals.

Flower Trespassers

The sign read plain: "Keep off the grass." Yet myriads nestled there, alas! Still none did chide their daring deed, For dandelions cannot read. —Mattie Lee Hausgen in Little Folks.

There are 702 kinds of known flowers in the Arctic region, of which 50 are peculiar to that region. Curiously enough, they are all either white or yellow.

Picture Puzzle



What race of people?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Steamer.

What though I am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.—Oliver Goldsmith.

APPREHENSION CONQUERED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is generally admitted that the fear of anticipated trouble is more serious and annoying than the trouble itself, even if the inharmonious should seem to eventuate. We can all appreciate the remark of the man who, when giving his sons some words of counsel, said, "I have had a great deal of trouble in my days, a great deal of trouble, but most of it never happened."

It is a peculiar trait of mortal consciousness, this tendency to look into the future with dark forebodings and to speculate on what ill it may bring. Being unable to ascertain coming events, mortals clothe this uncertainty with doubts and fears and are then startled at the apparition of their own creating. The baneful effects of this alarmed condition of mortal thought is to be seen in every direction. It is universally admitted that much sickness and disease is the result of anxiety and worry. The family circle is broken into and discontent and discord jar the harmony of the home. Fear is contagious too and may spread until we have a whole nation involved in a financial panic, a general business stagnation, or internal and external strife ever to the extent of war.

But why this proneness in the minds of mortals to associate trouble with uncertainty? Is it not because the mortal mind is evil in its very nature? Of this mind Paul says, "The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." Since it is the opposite of good it must

look outside itself for good. But knowing nothing outside of its own realm, it is left in doubt and despair.

Underlying this feeling of apprehension, which is too common, we will find the belief either that there is a power apart from God that can do us harm and of which we have reason to be afraid, or that God may send affliction and suffering upon us. To take the first position is to break the first commandment and recognize another source of being besides God and so deny that God is supreme, governing the universe. Such an admission would lead us into utter confusion and chaos where there would be no invariable rule of action or control. In the other case we would be compelled to admit either that God could be the opposite of Himself, that good could be bad, or else that He could and would produce something the very opposite of His own nature, which is no less confusing and no more comforting or assuring.

Here Christian Science comes to our rescue. Pointing away from the material and mortal darkness it centers the attention on the star of hope, of which Paul wrote when he said "hope maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts. . . . To those trembling on the brink of woe, who are harassed by the apprehension of danger at every turn along life's way Christian Science comes with comfort and promise by inculcating a more absolute faith in God. It frees them from this bondage of anxiety and fear by showing them the unreality and nothingness of error, just as the child is released from the fear of ghosts by convincing it of the unreality of ghosts and therefore of their utter powerlessness to do harm.

The unreality of evil Christian Science deduces from the following line of reasoning: If God is the one infinite, almighty cause and source of all being, and is good, then the effect of that cause must be good and for the good of all. Whatever has any element of evil, failure, weakness, decay or discord cannot be the result of good and therefore cannot be real since there is only one real cause. Hence it declares and demonstrates that matter and mortal sense, with all their weaknesses and failures and manifestations of sin, sickness and death are unreal and powerless, so that we can face them courageously and overcome them instead of shrinking in terror before them. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 469, "We lose the high significance of omnipotence, when after admitting that God, or good, is omnipresent and has all-power, we still believe there is another power, named evil."

It is evident also that if evil has no power over present conditions it cannot develop worse conditions in the future. This in turn frees from the fear of any threatening danger or impending doom and so destroys all sense of apprehension. We learn that a truly successful present insures a successful future; that when the future comes it is only another

present which brings with it fresh opportunities to prove the sustaining and protecting power of infinite Love.

Apprehension is a speculative condition of thought which deals only in futures. But what is the future? The term is only relative, it does not exist in the absolute. Where Principle and law are concerned there is no future. It belongs to the language of limitation and only concerns a false limited sense. Tomorrow is a word that belongs to this earth; to the sun there is no tomorrow. Today and tomorrow mean the turning of a sphere upon its axis. In the rule of universal truth there is no time; no past, present and future; no was nor will be. Eternity is one eternal now. "I am that I am," announces the eternal presence of infinite Being.

To say two and two are four covers the ground that far, for all eternity. So to say "God is my life and sustenance" is to recognize one's perpetual identity. "Take no thought for the morrow," said Jesus. Why should one look into the future with anxious thought if he is kept in the present by the power and love of God? Will that power and love be any less tomorrow or next year than it is today? "Who," asks Paul, "shall separate us from the love of Christ?" and then adds, "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

FINLAND'S GREAT COMPOSER

CONCERNING Finland's great composer, Sibelius, Arthur Farwell writes in Musical America: It is first as a melodist that Sibelius comes strikingly before us. We have it on his own authority that he uses no folk songs as themes, but it is plain that his melodic invention is intensely qualified by the folk music of his race.

The motives and melodic fragments which constitute the basis of so much of modern music have little or no part in the music of Sibelius. He is strongly endowed with a sense of melodic continuity. His melodic line is bold and uncompromising, not frequently acrid and bitter.

Were not all Scandinavian comparisons with Sibelius unjustifiable, it might be said that he paints in tone in a spirit sometimes not unlike that with which Strindberg paints in drama. His lines pad and sear, and they are abetted in this by his manner of orchestration. He knows unerringly the instrument and the

If your cup is small fill it to the brim. Let it be mullum in parvo. Make the most of your opportunities of honest work and pure pleasure.—Henry Van Dyke.

register which will give his line its most pitiless sharpness. So new and bold is Sibelius in melody that he has no need to plunge into ultra-modern harmonies to produce an effect.

His heart is in his melody. Any newness in his harmonic effects does not arise from a utilization of modern harmonic discovery, but as a natural consequence of adapting harmonies not unfamiliar in themselves to his peculiar melodic and artistic scheme. He is happiest in large forms, and even into the symphonic form he breathes the breath of new life.

Interesting Coincidence

Some one writes to the New York Times: I have encountered the following sentence from La Rochefoucauld: "On peut être plus fin qu'un autre, mais pas plus fin que tous les autres." This may, I think, be anglicized into: "One may be shrewder than another, but one cannot be shrewder than all others." How does that compare with Mr. Lincoln's famous aphorism? Probably he never read La Rochefoucauld, and evolved the same sentence as the French author in a homelier form.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

SOME FACTS OF THE SPHERE

THE law of the sphere is that there is no up and no down, no over and no under, no rising and no falling, apart from itself. Away from the earth, in empty sidereal space, we should be absolutely lost, and should not know whether we were right-side-up or not, standing on our heads or our heels, because we must experience a negation of all direction as we know it here. We might know our right hand from our left hand, but can we picture to ourselves whether we should be falling up or falling down, asks a contributor to the Atlantic magazine, whether the stars should be over us or under us?

Or go to the other extreme, and fancy yourself at the center of the earth;

which way would your feet point, up or down? Which way would things fall? Try to think of the dilemma you would be in, if you could tunnel through the earth, when you came out on the other side! Yet we know from actual experience that, go where we will on the earth's surface, we are right-side-up with care. We find no under side. The heavens are everywhere above us, and the ground is beneath us, and falling off the sphere seems and is impossible.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, August 9, 1912

Mr. Wilson's Salutatory

NECESSITY and policy both influenced the Democratic candidate to make a relatively brief reply to formal announcement of his recent nomination at Baltimore. He had no record as President to explain or to justify as had Mr. Taft; he had no need of an elaborate explanation for being a candidate as in the case of Mr. Roosevelt. Moreover he is a canny Scottish-American, enough of a man of letters to know the worth of brevity in defining a creed and astute enough to know that program-making for him is now not so important a task, tactically considered, as inspiring confidence in himself as a person competent to deal with fundamental issues of government in accord with ethical principle.

Consequently his speech is not so much one of specific recommendations relative to future partizan or national action as it is a calm discussion of social conditions and a reviewing of the motives and ideals to which the American democracy must remain constant—in his opinion. He finds too much selfishness, special legislation, denial of equal rights, separation of the people into warring groups and granting of privilege, to make it possible for democracy to survive. There must be a restoration of emphasis on the principle of "each for all and all for each." Methods of ascertaining and registering popular verdicts as to political measures and officials who shall execute them must be devised which cannot be controlled by the few.

The days of "partizan make believe" are over. The time for constructive statesmanship has come, with a stress of urgency such as has not been known since the days of national birth. The need of the hour is to set up the rule of right and justice affecting all the interests of a great industrious expanding nation, and to take the advice not of a few but of the many. A great readjustment must come to pass by action of the "whole people."

Not the least significant feature of Governor Wilson's utterance is its refusal to assume the tone of censorship of persons, and his announcement that his campaign will not be one of attack on individuals' characters or careers, personal or official. A student of the evolution of American parties and national policies having been called to lead a historic party—and mayhap the nation—at a time of reconstruction of government methods wishes the process to be dignified, rational and conscience-controlled.

It is pretty difficult at times to find a reliable gauge for the measurement of business. Trading in the New York stock exchange was 50 per cent short last month of what it was in July, 1911, but every mill in the country was running as full-handed as the scarcity of labor would allow.

THE motorboat Detroit has made the passage across the Atlantic in twenty-four and a half days and has arrived shipshape at Queenstown after all sorts of weather and nautical risks. The dimensions, equipment, and motive power of this craft are such as to make this victory over the elements one of considerable significance. From the pecuniary standpoint there is not much about the venture that is prophetic. Neither freight nor passengers are likely to be thus transported. But sportsmen with a love of adventure are likely to follow Captain Day in extending the range of operation of the new type of craft; and owners of equally staunch vessels of the kind will occasionally use them as owners of steam yachts now do for intercontinental tours. Hitherto the longest run of the kind successfully engineered from American ports has been the race to the Bermudas and back, in which the staunch sea-going qualities of the motor boats have been repeatedly demonstrated.

CINCINNATI has made a cut of nearly one fourth—amounting to the handsome sum of \$1,136,642—in its city budget for this year. The interesting question now is, How is the city going to spend what it has saved?

THE man of figures has been at it again. After long research he has discovered that it cost only \$7600 to discover America. It can be done for much less money now, and much more comfortably.

THERE is cheering news to the effect that the daguerreotype is coming back. Many would welcome it heartily, as well as the times to which it belonged, if they could be brought back also.

Canada's "Mediterranean"

SOME of the advanced advocates of the Hudson bay transcontinental and transatlantic route have begun to speak of that body of water as the "Mediterranean of Canada." The title in some respects is far-fetched, particularly if latitude be taken into consideration, but in the sense that the bay is a great landlocked sea, susceptible of development into a magnificent commercial waterway, it is not so very inappropriate. The Mediterranean is larger. Its area is 977,000 square miles, whereas the area of Hudson bay is but 300,000 square miles. The Mediterranean is 2200 miles long and 700 miles broad; Hudson bay is 800 miles long and 600 miles across. These figures, however, do not include Hudson strait, an outlet to the Atlantic, which is 450 miles long with an average breadth of 100 miles, its narrowest point being over sixty miles wide. Compared with the Great lakes of the United States, Hudson bay is a veritable ocean. Lake Superior has an area of only 31,000 square miles, Huron only 23,000, Michigan only 22,500, Erie only 9960 and Ontario only 7240. Lake Winnipeg, with which it is hoped Hudson bay may be connected by canal at an early day, has an area of 9000 square miles.

Transportation both by rail and water across the continent, via Hudson bay, is one of the dreams of western Canada, and a dream that it is confidently hoped may be realized within the present generation. There are many who believe that it will be realized within the present decade. The east has not been, and is not now, as friendly as the west to the construction of the Hudson bay railway. All of the prairie provinces, and especially Manitoba, are enthusiastic in its behalf. The Manitoba Free Press, one of its warmest advocates, insists that in opposing the project, or at least in refrain-

Atlantic Conquest by Motor

ing from giving it hearty support, the eastern side of the Dominion is standing in its own light. The paper advances the point that the prosperity of eastern Canada is dependent upon a prosperous west, and holds that nothing can so certainly insure the welfare of the west as the quicker and cheaper means of communication with the world at large which the Hudson bay route will make possible.

What are the expectations of its friends? They may be summarized in one paragraph. The successful carrying out of the project, they say, will convert a bypath into a highway; ocean traffic on a large scale will penetrate deep into the interior of the country; cities will rise on the sites of remote trading posts; the plan will bring about great changes in Canadian agriculture; it will invite trade from afar. Nor do expectations end here. Future travelers from Denver and Omaha, to say nothing of St. Paul and Minneapolis, it is predicted, will, as a matter of convenience and speed, "cross to the old country over the northern route by a Winnipeg air line east of Lake Winnipeg to the bay." For, it is contended, the shortest transcontinental railway in North America will connect with the northern Atlantic route, the shortest possible passage between the two continents.

Western Canada is not likely to be in the least discouraged by any seeming lack of sympathy for this project in the east. All discouragement, all obstacles, in fact, have long since been discounted by its very enterprising and energetic people.

CAN it be that the shortage of labor in industrial centers indicates a return to the soil? There is nothing connected with the price of soil products thus far to support the thought.

It is twenty-six miles from the great mining town of Butte to the great smelter and reduction town of Anaconda, in Montana. The Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railway, operating between the two communities, employs at present twenty-eight steam locomotives in the hauling of its trains daily. There is a branch road of four and one half miles to Butte Hill. For the present, five of these locomotives will continue to handle the business passing over the latter line. Just as soon as fifteen seventy-five-ton electric locomotives, now building, can be installed, the twenty-three remaining steam locomotives will be discarded; a little later the remnant of five must also go.

Usually electric cars and locomotives work for a distance of about eight miles from a subpower station. Each substation requires a complete plant of its own and a full complement of workers. The stations on the Butte-Anaconda line are to be two in number, one at each end, and, therefore, twenty-six miles apart. The common trolley car calls for about 600 volts. The direct current locomotives to be used on the Butte-Anaconda line will call for 2400 volts. The highest direct current voltage in use to any considerable extent in the United States at present, according to a recognized authority on the subject, is 1500 volts. In Europe there are some instalments of 2400 volts and higher. The new locomotives will be principally engaged in the hauling of ore from the mines to the smelter and reduction plants. The trains will consist of sixty cars each and they must be hauled against a grade of sixteen feet to the mile. Only two of the nineteen locomotives will haul passenger trains. These will be of the same general pattern, double-headed, but they will be geared for higher speed.

This installation, it may easily be seen, is of far more than local or sectional importance. Every step in railway electrification, no matter where taken, is of universal interest. It is only a question of expediency and time as to when the steam locomotive shall be superseded. Its abandonment is made as certain by electricity as the abandonment of the stage coach was made by steam. The saving that will in all probability be made on the Butte-Anaconda line by the reduction of the number of power stations is a matter of very great importance in figuring out the fixed charges on electrified railroads, and will, doubtless, be looked upon as a great advance toward an end very much desired by the public.

Graft in the Home

A CLUB in a city, venerable as American cities go, recently bade farewell to a steward who had made himself popular with the members. So much so indeed as to earn for himself a handsome goodby purse. He left to set up in distant lands a hostel to which American tourists might resort and find all "the conveniences of home." Subsequent investigation by club officials indicated that while excellently caring for the cuisine of the club and being a most satisfactory steward the man had not forgotten to have an "understanding" with tradesmen of whom he officially purchased supplies.

This hints at a process, thoroughly entrenched in Europe and gaining footing in the United States, which has its ramifications in home life as well as in clubland and among employees of restaurants and hotels. Now that one of the most prominent of the women of the Newport colony has come out and denounced the practise in that center of luxurious living, no doubt there will be some discussion of the practise, discussion altogether wholesome.

The problem may not be at all concrete or practical for a great majority of the women of the country who purchase family supplies, either by personal trading with shops or by direct orders given by mail or telephone. But for an increasing number of women who maintain large establishments it is a serious matter, because, of necessity, they must delegate choice of sources of supply to subordinates, some of whom may be willing to receive commissions from tradesmen. The practise has its economic as well as its ethical defects. It makes the cost of living higher even to high liver.

It is true that the United States has no ready money with which to pay its current bills, but it has great piles of it in store that can be got ready as soon as the proper orders come in.

ALTOGETHER there are about thirty thousand vessels in the world of 100 tons and upward, and most of these expect sooner or later to go through the Panama canal.

It is possible, of course, that we are on the eve of a revival of poetry, but the campaign songs that have thus far appeared would seem to disprove it utterly.

ANOTHER thing neglected by all the platforms is the man who revises the straw hat upward.

Now arises the question, will the spellbinders for the third party be known as moonshiners?

High Voltage Electrification in Montana

THERE is no congestion or sign of congestion in the magnificent state of Washington, nor in the quarter of the country of which it is an important part. As the situation is viewed out there, not enough people from the older states and countries are moving in that direction. Of the 878,587 immigrant aliens arriving in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1911, Washington got only 16,040, Montana 3861 and Idaho 1718.

The last year, presumably, did not show any material change. It is predicted, however, that the opening of the Panama canal will increase greatly the immigration from Europe, and that a large proportion of the immigrants will be destined for the Pacific coast. The informal opening of the canal next year, it is thought, will result in increasing the number of immigrant aliens arriving here to 1,200,000 in 1914, and that about 400,000 of these will land at Pacific coast ports. The state of Washington at present contains one sixth of all the people west of the Rockies. If it is to receive one sixth of the immigrant aliens of 1914 it must prepare to make room for 66,666 of them in a single year.

These considerations and speculations have led the Spokane Chronicle into the alluring field of statistical contemplation. It sees 66,666 immigrants marching four abreast, in rows six feet apart, forming a solid column of homeseekers more than sixteen miles long. If all the people in Whitman county should move out and turn over their homes, offices, shops and farms, man for man, to the new settlers, still half of this invading army would be left standing in line. If Garfield and Franklin counties should also be cleared of their present inhabitants and the new arrivals should be given the vacant places one by one, 24,000 of the strangers would still be without assignment. On top of all this, give them Adams and Benton counties, and still there would be a procession of homeless immigrants a mile long—more than enough to take the place of every person the census enumerators found in Ferry county two years ago.

All this goes to show that there is no immediate or prospective danger of overcrowding in Washington. That state is looking for, calling for, settlers of the right kind, and with the other states of the new Northwest is planning to lay before the arrivals from abroad during the next few years, as well as before the Americans who are contemplating a change of location, the many advantages it has to offer the sturdy, industrious and well-behaved.

Politics and Immigration

THE southern lawmaker whose remarks anent the seeming disinclination of congressmen to deal squarely with necessary amendments of the immigration law led him to cite New York's police scandal as illuminating the broad issue in debate, touched upon a larger phase of democratic government than that of selection of residents and citizens, important as that is. An instinct of self-preservation, of calculating partizan prudence in others, or of conscientious aversion for important lawmaking when under pressure of whatever kind, naturally leads to timidity at a time like the present. For, in addition to the complications always incident to a closing session, there are those of another sort, having to do with the lives of parties and the fates of men, that make it extremely difficult for wise laws to be framed and enacted. Over against the timorous are the adventurous and designing, who seize the opportunity to play "politics," to frame up measures that embarrass political opponents in Congress or at the White House. The wonder really is, that at such a time so much carefully considered legislation actually comes forth.

If, in the remaining days of the session, time could be found for action on the immigration bill with its amendments; action not influenced by aught other than national welfare, it would be encouraging. By devious ways the alien import law is evaded, and immigrants arrive who become pawns in the hands of those who will exploit them. It is no time for pandering to race or religious prejudices or putting economic appetites above the nation's political and spiritual ideals. It is high time that the matter should be looked at from the standpoint of American labor standards and not so much from the limited vision of the importer of cheap labor.

A YEAR ago, while discussion of New York's harbor facilities for the accommodation of the mammoth ocean liners of the future was at its height and when there was much talk of the establishment of an auxiliary port at Montauk Point, Governor Dix appointed a commission to inquire into the whole matter. Of this commission, consisting of R. A. C. Smith, president of the American Mail Steamship Company; John A. Bensen, New York state engineer, and Calvin Tomkins, dock commissioner, the most important of the findings is that the general impression regarding congestion of the port, present or prospective, is absurd. Of the 790 miles of potential wharfage in the harbor, it is asserted, only a trifling portion has yet been improved and utilized. Because too many carriers have sought locations in one section, there is congestion; but this overcrowding is pronounced temporary and susceptible of correction.

Need of better dock accommodations than those now available is recognized. Many transportation lines now seeking terminal facilities along the waterfront cannot be accommodated. The need for longer piers for modern express steamers, the report says, is insistent, and provision must be made at Manhattan for the larger ships now under construction for the New York service. Then, too, the opening of the Panama and New York state barge canals will add to the demand for shipping accommodations. To meet the exigencies of the situation the commission recommends that the city build eight 1000-foot piers between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets. This will necessitate the vacation of space now occupied by warehouses and the condemnation of Twelfth avenue and numerous blocks of buildings given over at present to various purposes. In the area is included a portion of De Witt Clinton park and a recreation pier.

The point of general interest involved in this report—a document that has been promptly approved by the Governor and forwarded to Washington—is that New York is as alert as ever to its commercial interests. Evidently it was as quick as its neighbors to see its shortcomings, and it should have full credit for the promptness and thoroughness with which it is going about the task of remedying them.

Washington Calls for People

Better New York Port Facilities